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WASHINGTON.

Close of the Poland Investigation—Stamp Duties—Geneva Award—Territorial Railways—Erie Canal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Job Stevenson renewed his investigation to-day, and finished it, too, or, rather, it finished him. Mr. John I. Blair, President of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company, appeared, and brought with him the books, not needing a second call on any adventitious aids to refresh his memory, à la Oakes Ames, but preferring to speak by the record in all things. Mr. Stevenson examined him to his entire satisfaction, but made nothing out of him. He told a clear, straight story, which confirms all the prominent features of Mr. Blaine's statement. He enlivened the humdrum of the investigation by some dry wit. He was not in the habit of requesting Congressmen to subscribe to his railroad, for it was his experience that gentlemen with great reputations and no money were not valuable assistants. Besides, Congressmen were generally too poor to invest if they had the courage, and if they once made the venture they were quite likely to back out. The value placed upon railroad land grants reminded him of the lucky Frenchman who made $1,000 before breakfast by marking up his goods. In like manner, those who would be fashionable have said the Dubuque and Sioux City Road had a land grant of 640,000 acres. The grant was for that amount, but the Government cannot give what it does not possess of this grant. The settlers had only left for the road 15,000 acres of the refuse lands scattered about in forty-acre tracts throughout its length. This land Mr. Blair would gladly sell to the Government for $30,000. His experience in railroad building in Iowa was related in a droll way. The manner in which railroads were taxed he illustrated by this story: "In one case, Sir, one of the counties taxed us enormously for building a school-house, which a man lived in, and we had to pay his wife $60 a month for teaching her own children." Mr. Blair was unkind to Iowa where he has been so favored of fortune. He said of the Iowa railroads that there was not one that was worth what it had cost to construct it. The north and south roads he considered would never be profitable except to those who stole fortunes from them before they were completed. During Mr. Blair's testimony Speaker Blaine came in in response to a summons at the instance of Mr. Stevenson, who wanted him to explain further his business affairs with the Coburns of Maine. This Mr. Blaine flatly refused to do unless the committee desired it. The committee did not desire it, and the investigation was then ended after a sharp controversy between Mr. Stevenson and the Speaker, in which the latter very clearly pointed out the animus of Mr. Stevenson's proceeding. This investigation has only served one good purpose, and that one not contemplated by its mover. It has broken up the tendency of the House, so manifest heretofore, to order investigations on the basis of dinner-table gossip and street-corner scandal.

STAMP DUTIES.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning ordered adverse reports upon all bills calling for the abolition of stamp duties. This embraces stamps upon sight drafts, matches, cosmetics, and patent medicines. This action is induced by the debt statements of December and January, the members being unwilling to reduce the sources of revenue, in view of the apparent increase of the public debt. The committee also tabled a memorial of New-York importers, asking that perfumery may be stamped in bulk, instead of upon separate bottles or packages. It was believed stamping in bulk would encourage fraud. The bill to transfer maccaroni from the free list, where it was placed by the act of last session, back to its old rate of duty, was lost by a tie vote.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The discussion in the Senate of the bill to distribute the Alabama awards money was of a very interesting character. Mr. Edmunds explained and defended the bill of the committee, and the principle on which it was drawn. The committee propose that actual losses and no other shall be paid. Mr. Edmunds argues that the money is awarded to the United States and not to the citizens thereof; that the United States is not a trustee even for the individuals who suffered losses. Its distribution among such he would make for reasons of public policy and justice. If owners of vessels have been paid in part by insurance companies for losses, then that part should not be paid them again out of the awards. So if any insurance company has made up any of its losses by the rebel cruisers with receipts from advanced rates on war risks, or if it has covered its losses in that way, then its share in the awards should be canceled or reduced by such amount, as the case may be. Mr. Thurman, on the other hand, contends that the United States is merely the trustee of the individuals who have suffered losses, and that the awards were made for the claims of individuals, and not for the Government, which acted as the agent of the trustees in urging the payment. He does not consider that the Government has any right to retain any part of the amount awarded. He also urges that the insurance companies, in cases of the abandonment of parties whose losses they paid, are successors to all the rights of such parties, and that no abatement can be made by the Government for any gains the company may have made on war risks. The bill is the unfinished business for Monday, and Mr. Frelinghuysen has the floor.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Committee of Claims have the floor of the House to-morrow, and will secure action on a number of important measures. One of these extends the time of the Southern Claims Commission two years, enlarges its jurisdiction so as to embrace claims for rentals of real estate and for sundry articles of produce, and finally makes an appropriation to pay the awards made by this commission during the last fiscal year, and aggregating about $200,000. The committee will also report, if there is time, Judge Boardman Smith's bill, enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, so as to include the cases of loyal citizens in certain cases, subject to the subsequent revision of Congress.

PERSONAL.

Hon. G. Hilton Scribner, Secretary of State of the State of New-York, was upon the floor of the House to-day; also Hon. William Barnes, of Albany, who has been before the Foreign Affairs Committee in advocacy of Mr. Willard's bill inviting the International Congress of Statistics to meet in this country in 1875. The committee will report this bill on Monday, under a suspension of the rules.

RIGHT OF WAY IN TERRITORIES.

The Territorial Delegates in Congress are making great efforts to secure the passage of a general bill giving railroads incorporated in the Territories right of way through the public lands. A bill has passed the House which grants right of way 200 feet wide on each side of the track of any railroad incorporated under territorial laws, and confers upon the Territories the authority to enact laws for the condemnation of private property through which the roads pass. There is also a restriction against any counties or municipalities giving aid to these roads, unless by a two-thirds vote of the tax-payers. The delegates say that, under laws now in operation, the people in the Territories are ruining themselves by voting municipal subsidies to railroads, and the restriction in the House bill will render it impossible for aid to be voted, except in cases where it is necessary and proper. It also appears that companies have gone on to the public lands and built railroads without any right of way, and are now in the condition of trespassers. They are subject to all kinds of annoyances. A person can go on, under the Public Land laws, and take up a quarter section of land across the track, and the railroad has no remedy except to pay extortionate black-mail or be ejected by legal process as trespassers. In Utah eight roads are in process of construction, only one of which has a right of way. The Committee on Public Lands, which has the subject in charge, is desirous of granting relief and stopping the municipal subsidies. But the bill from the House does not seem to the committee to be sufficiently guarded, and any amendment which would send it back to the House would endanger its passage this session. The subject is one of great future consequence to the territories and the whole country.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Mr. Bennett, ex-member of Congress from Buffalo, is actively advocating the bill introduced into the Forty-first Congress by Mr. Foster, of Ohio, providing for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. The bill provides that one tier of the locks be enlarged, so that their dimensions will be 225 by 26 feet, which, it is claimed, will enable steamboats of 600 tons burden to pass through. Congress is asked to appropriate $8,000,000 in four and one-half per cent. fifty-year bonds. The tolls would be abolished, except one of one-half mill per 1,000 pounds tonnage dues. The control of the canal is to remain with the State of New-York, subject to the supervision of three United States commissioners. Mr. Bennett claims that the work could be done in one season and three months after the passage of the act.

THE RIO GRANDE.

It was stated in these dispatches a day or two since that the troops now in the South would be withdrawn in great part for other service during the ensuing season. In addition to previous removals, orders will soon be issued relieving the Seventh Cavalry from service in the Department of the South, and stationing that regiment in Texas. Another cavalry regiment will at once be sent to the Rio Grande and stationed at points along that river for duty there. This will obviate the necessity for raising a regiment of Texas volunteers as recommended by the Rio Grande Commission.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The House to-day passed a resolution, offered by Mr. Potter, of New-York, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to make an examination of the Executive Mansion for the purpose of reporting its present condition, with a view to presenting the necessity for the erection of a new building in another location for the President's residence, and the use of the old mansion as an executive office.

WHAT THE FRANK WAS WORTH.

A member of the House has taken pains to have all the books and documents printed, for distribution by members of Congress, each year carefully weighed, with a view to ascertaining the postage which will have to be paid thereon, if sent after the abolition of the franking privilege takes effect. He finds that it will require an expenditure of $732 by each member, and this does not include speeches, bills, or other matter sent out under frank, but only the matter printed under authority of law or joint resolution.

POSTAGE TO FRANCE.

Three months ago it was announced that a postal treaty with France had been or was about to be completed, establishing the letter rate at forty centimes, or eight cents. This treaty was signed by the Postmaster-General of France, who is, however, a bureau officer merely, and subject to the Minister of Finance, who refused his assent to the treaty. Subsequently the French Minister in Washington was notified that twelve cents was the lowest rate of postage upon which France would base a treaty. The Post-office Department here would entertain no negotiation at such rates, and there the matter now rests, and is likely to rest for some time to come.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Gen. Butler to-day introduced the bill for the increase of salaries, from the Judiciary Committee, and it was ordered printed, with a long accompanying report. This bill raises the salaries of members to $8,000 per annum, and abolishes mileage as now paid, substituting therefore the actual sworn expenses of the members in coming to and going from Washington. It also abolishes the allowances for stationery. It is claimed for this change that it equalizes salaries, which are now very disproportionate. Some members living on the Pacific slope receiving $1,000 or more per year than the Eastern members. Arrearages are also allowed to members of the present Congress on this basis, the highest amount of back pay to be thus voted is $6,000. It is claimed that this measure has eighty-one votes already pledged to it in the House. If this be true it is equivalent to its passage. Gen. Butler proposes to attach it to the Legislative Appropriation bill as an amendment, provided it is in order.

WEST POINT.

The House began and finished the West Point Appropriation bill to-day with commendable expedition. A long discussion ended with leaving the Spanish Professorship at the Academy untouched. The attempt to drop the study of Spanish at the Academy has been an annual failure for a number of years. It always leads to a discussion which exhibits the scholarship of the House in an amusingly uncollegiate light, as was the case to-day. The salaries of the West Point professorships were raised, after being graded on the army plan, according to length of service. The opposition to raising these salaries came from a very few men. One of them, Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, called for the reading of the engrossed bill, and by this resort to a trick succeeded in delaying the House for an hour and a half, while a dozen clerks were engaged in engrossing a long bill.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Special Committee of the Senate, to which was referred that portion of the President's annual message relating to internal improvement, of which Mr. Windom is Chairman, has not been able to give the subject any attention this Winter, nor was it expected when the Committee was appointed that the subject should be examined this session. The Committee will ask, and will undoubtedly receive, permission to sit after Congress adjourns, and take testimony, and make report next session.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

All plans of international copyright were this day practically defeated by the summary action of the Senate Library Committee. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the committee, reported adversely all bills and the various memorials. The report was received without remark or objection from any Senator, which is considered very noticeable, in view of the powerful agencies which have brought this subject to the attention of Congress.

LOOKING TOWARD THE END.

There remains but very little time for work this session. The following figures, taken from the journal of the Clerk of the House, show the state of business: There remain twenty-one working days. Of these the Mondays and the last ten days in which the rules may be suspended are twelve; counting the electoral vote, one; District of Columbia, one; special orders, six; leaving for business in the regular order, one day.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has revoked the order which he signed this morning calling in $100,000,000 of 5-20 bonds to be paid May 7, and has directed that the public notice of this call shall not be given. This is done because of information from London that subscriptions there to the new 5s are made payable June 1. The call will be renewed March 1, so as to have the called bonds payable June 1, to conform to the London subscriptions.

SYMPATHY WITH CUBA.

A number of colored men met at the residence of Mr. George T. Downing on Thursday. The strongest expressions of sympathy as to the Cuban struggle were made. It was resolved to call a national convention to assemble in Washington on the 3d of March, and to otherwise aid the cause; and to hold a mass-meeting in a few days. The following persons, with others, will take an active part in the movement: George T. Downing, Fred. Douglass, Gov. Pinchback, John F. Cook, Henry Johnson, Robert Purvis, F. G. Barbadoes, John H. Johnson, J. H. Brooks, Wm. H. Smith, J. H. Cook, and Wm. J. Wilson.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR CAMERON.

Senator Cameron was suddenly taken ill last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and he is now confined to his lodgings. Just previous to the attack he was engaged in conversation with a friend at Willard's Hotel, and was apparently in possession of his usual good health.

INAUGURATION.

Col. A. Webster, Chairman of the Committee on Military Procession at the Presidential inauguration, has issued the following circular:

All military organizations intending to participate in the second inauguration of President Grant, on the 4th of March next, are respectfully requested to notify the secretary of the committee, Col. Timothy Luby, Washington, D. C., at as early a day as possible, of the name and original date of organization, the number of members and officers, and, if accompanied by a band, the name of such and number of pieces; also, the expected time of arrival in Washington.

LOUISIANA.

The Warmoth Conspirators Still Plotting in New-Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The would-be Governor, McEnery, has summoned the Committee of Two Hundred, the Special Committee of the Fusion Senate and House, and the members of the Board of Metropolitan Police, to devise measures for the purpose of taking charge of affairs under the pretext of a provisional Government. They had a private session to-day, and for thirty-six hours they were deliberating whether or not the military officers of the regiments that had been disbanded should be recommissioned for future service. The question was carried, but no applicants have presented themselves for commissions. Other measures are being incubated for the benefit of the Fusionists, in the event of the anticipated action of the Congressional Committee being favorable to the Warmoth conspiracy.

Production of the Lynch Board Records—A Carpet-bagful Missing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Louisiana investigation was resumed at 10¼ A. M. Inquiry was made for the papers used by the Lynch board in making the returns.

Mr. McMillan was examined by Mr. Ray without eliciting matter of any great importance.

Mr. Lynch was examined by Mr. Trumbull: Had examined the papers that were before his board and now here. Not all here; a carpet-bag, containing affidavits relating to fraud, &c., is missing. All the papers were before the board. Misses also some papers furnished by the State Supervisors in relation to registering; also, various papers which he cannot particularly remember.

The Lynch board papers having arrived, they and those used by the Wharton board were sent to the room of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, whither Messrs. Warmoth, McMillan, Ray, Lynch, and Southmayd repaired to examine them.

The committee went into secret session, in the Military Committee room, upon a preliminary report.

Loss of an Italian Bark and Nearly all the Crew.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 7.—Another ocean tragedy has come to light. A bark has been wrecked, and, with one exception, all hands were drowned. One of the crew was picked up by a Block Island fishing boat, and brought to this port, and from him your correspondent gleaned the following particulars: The vessel was the Italian bark Emile Costel Marie, Capt. San Antonio Coccorale, with an assorted cargo of merchandise for New-York. She sunk on Wednesday night, about fifty miles from land. The survivor could not tell either the latitude or longitude, as he was but a common sailor. The bark had sprung a leak. It did not alarm the Captain, however, and he, with the most of the crew, went below for the night. About five hours afterward the man at the wheel noticed she was sinking rapidly, and immediately sung out. "Come this way or you'll be lost." Unfortunately there were but two others on deck, and through fright or cowardice they neglected to call the captain and the rest of the crew. They lowered the boat and had scarcely done so when the vessel sank, carrying with her all on board. The survivor also reports that he believes the other two who were on deck were picked up by another Block Island boat, but up to this hour no tidings have been heard from them. The Italian Consul at New-York has been informed by French Consul Perrier of the sad catastrophe.

The Condition of Affairs at Port Deposit.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 7.—Word has come down the river to-day that the water has risen five or six feet at Columbia, Penn., and from three to four feet along the river down as far as McCall's Ferry. At Rocky run, this evening, the water stood two feet in the road, and at present writing is slowly rising. The railroad company has sent all their rolling stock down to Perryville to-night in anticipation of a rise, which, in view of the rain of to-day and the present warmth, seems imminent. There is a state of uncertainty prevailing in town, and everybody is on the *qui vive*, for whatever developments may come before morning.

More Troops for Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 7.—Considerable excitement was created here this evening by a dispatch from Chicago stating that the President had determined, as a matter of policy, to remove all troops from the Southern States and station them in reasonable contiguity to Utah. The Mormons affect disbelief in the report, but are evidently much disturbed. The Gentiles and dissenting Mormons all rejoice.

Mr. Clagett's speech on Utah is universally applauded by the Gentiles as the best exposition of the truth about Mormon rule ever given to Congress.

It is stated that a company is being formed in Washington to establish in this city a first-class daily paper in the interest of anti-Mormon sentiment, with a cash capital of $100,000.

The *Herald*, (Mormon,) says that Senator Logan's bill in reference to Utah is clearly unconstitutional.

The snow blockade at Little Cottonwood is broken, and ore is coming down on pack animals. It is estimated that over 5,000 tons of ore are on the dumps for transportation. The Union and Central Pacific trains are all on time.

ALBANY.

Work of the Session—Taxation of Bonds and Mortgages—Powers of the Mayor—Recess.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 7, 1873.

With the close of its fourth week the Legislature has upon the whole a creditable record as to the work it has accomplished, although it must be said that in some respects it might be better. In the Senate 172 bills have been introduced, most of which have been advanced, but only thirty-two have been passed, and none of them of any great importance. In the Assembly 423 bills have been introduced, 127 reported favorably, printed, and made general orders, but only thirty-five have been passed, and here again it must be admitted that the laws leading the list of bills passed are of no consequence beyond the localities to which they apply. Of the whole number of bills introduced, 291 are plainly of a local and special character, most of them to incorporate companies, to amend the charters of villages, or authorizing boards of supervisors or trustees of towns to do some trivial thing. The evils of allowing the Legislature to descend to these details, which should belong exclusively to the local authorities, it is seen, are as evident in this Legislature as in any of its predecessors, and the fact affords another strong argument in favor of the constitutional amendment on this subject which has just been adopted by the Commission.

Some progress was made in the Assembly this morning on the bill exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation, as it was ordered to be made a special order for next Thursday. In connection with this action, Mr. Kennedy, of Livingston, stated that when the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he is a member, decided to report favorably on the bill, he was absent, and he desired to put himself on record as opposed to it. Mr. Brewer, of Chautauqua, and Mr. Van Dusen, of Ontario, also members of the committee, announced that they were opposed to the measure; but it was noticed that Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan, who also voted against it in committee, sat quiet in his seat, and did not seek to place himself prominently in the opposition thus early in the struggle. As was stated a day or two ago, there is no probability that the bill can be passed in its present shape, as it is a general law, but being amended so as to apply only to the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Westchester, it can be carried through. It is also apparent that the absolute repeal of the Usury law cannot be accomplished, and on this important question it will also be necessary to make a compromise with the prejudices which yet exist in the rural districts in favor of the law. Various bills having this purpose have been introduced, the last being that of Senator Winslow, which prohibits usury, but cuts off the severe penalties of the present law for its violation. But nobody seeming anxious to push any of these bills, and none of them having been yet progressed, it is possible that no action whatever may be taken, and the law left as it is at present.

To-day has been a dull one in the Assembly, being chiefly devoted to third readings of bills, several being read and passed, but none of any general importance. A laughable blunder was discovered in the wording of bill No. 80 after it had passed. Being a bill for the preservation of the timber and stone on the Onondaga Indian Reservation, the first section provides that "no white man shall cut upon, or remove from the Onondaga Indian Reservation, in the County of Onondaga, any tree, timber, wood, bark or poles, under any pretense whatever, except as provided in the third section of this act." The next prohibits Indians in like manner, and the way is left open for negroes, Chinamen, and, in fact, for men of all races, provided they are not white or Indians, to do as they please.

There is much conjecture to-day over the votes given in the Committees on Cities last evening on the four points of difference in the New-York charter, and especially upon the failure to secure any agreement upon the appointing power. The fact that the committees were cut up into factions upon this point is held to be a conclusive answer to the charge of Mayor Havemeyer that it had been determined to take all power from him, and it is especially remarked that the proposition to have the appointments made by the Mayor and Aldermen, which it was said had been decided upon, had no strength whatever, and the vote was a fair indication of the feeling in the Legislature, or at least in the Assembly, upon this subject. The general result in the committees is also indicative of the feeling of the members generally upon all these points, and it is evident from this fact that the City is to have a charter which will be so fully in the interest of reform that the Tilden-Kelly coterie will have no chance whatever to get control of affairs under it. There is a good prospect for the speedy conclusion of the matter, as the charter will, no doubt, be reported next week, and it will be rapidly progressed through both Houses.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

The resolution offered by Mr. Husted, a few days ago, for the appointment of a joint committee of the House and Senate to draft a bill redistricting the State, was called up by him this morning, was passed, and transmitted to the Senate. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That a special committee, consisting of nine members, be appointed on the part of this House, to confer with a like committee, to consist of five members, on the part of the Senate, for the purpose of reporting a bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts, under the census of 1870.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The concurrent resolution for the customary adjournment of the Senate from the 14th to the 28th of March, which was offered by Senator Benedict yesterday, was called up by him this morning. The debate on it gave rise to the most spirited bout of parliamentary sparring which the Senate has yet been treated to. The contest was opened by a motion of Mr. Palmer to make the adjournment from the 28th inst. to the 7th of March. Mr. D. P. Wood moved that it be from the 21st to the 24th inst. Then Senator after Senator rose and condemned the practice of taking a long recess as a waste of the people's money, till even Mr. Benedict chimed in with the popular voice, and said he did not care for a recess, but only offered the resolution, understanding it was desired by Senators. The discussion on the two amendments continued. Mr. James Wood and Mr. Lewis characterizing this opposition to the long recess as humbug. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was then made, and immediately voted down—22 to 8. Votes were then taken on the amendments, and as fast as one was voted down another was moved, the yeas and nays being taken on each question. Finally the original motion was reached, and the resolution for a recess was lost by a vote of 9 to 18. Directly this was done, Senators who had desired the recess were determined to put the screws on, and the usual motion for adjournment till Monday evening, being offered, Mr. Lewis moved to amend by making it Monday morning. He supported this with an ironical speech, commending in the warmest terms the great zeal and fidelity to the interests of their constituents which Senators displayed. The amendment was carried, 14 to 13; a reconsideration was lost, 12 to 14; the original motion, as amended, recurred; further amendments were offered and voted on; a motion to lay on the table was voted down, so was a motion to adjourn at once; then an amendment was offered that the Senate meet at 7 P. M. Monday evening. This was carried, 16 to 11. The original motion, as amended, was reached just an hour and ten minutes after the fight was opened, and it was carried by 18 yeas to 9 nays. No motion to reconsider this vote having been made, it is still open to be called up at some future day; when the Senate may be differently-minded, and may agree to take a recess. The opinion that this will be done has been expressed, though it is thought that nothing will be done in the matter until the beginning of March, at the earliest.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The session of the Senate being nearly all occupied with the contest over the adjournment, but little general business was done this morning. Among the bills passed was that establishing a Board of Health in and for the City of Brooklyn. The provisions of this were stated at the time of its introduction by Senator Perry, and the amendments made to it in committee were of a trifling character. Mr. Murphy, while stating that he entirely approved the general principles of the bill, took exception to the methods of appointments in it, and on this ground voted against it. Except in this particular, the bill received his approval.

JURISDICTION OF CERTAIN COURTS.

Another bill sent to the Assembly this morning, was that extending and defining the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn. The bill is intended to give these courts original jurisdiction, at law and in equity, concurrent and coextensive with the Supreme Court, of all civil actions, and of all special proceedings of a civil nature. At present an action cannot be brought in these courts unless one of the parties to it is a resident of the city in which the court is situated. The effect of the passage of this bill will be to abolish this technical requirement. This is the main purport of the bill; it has other provisions, intended more strictly to define the jurisdiction of the courts it relates to, but which are interesting chiefly to the legal profession.

BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

The Senate passed the following bills: Establishing a board of health in Brooklyn, (Messrs. Murphy and Tiemann voting in the negative;) extending the civil jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas of New-York, the Superior Courts in Buffalo and New-York, and the City Court of Brooklyn; authorizing the City of Syracuse to pay William Burke for a sewer in that city; relative to street openings and improvements in New-York City; to extend the time for assessments and improvements in New Lots, Kings County; for the improvement of the town of King's Bridge, Westchester County; to confirm the official acts of Hermance H. Ferris. The Assembly bill, relative to inspectors of election in the town of Northfield, Richmond County, was, by request of Senator Cook, put on its third reading and passed.

BILLS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed in the Assembly: Amending the act creating a Police Department for the City of Brooklyn, by fixing the pay of the members thereof; vesting in the County of Kings the lands taken to build a sewer in Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn; providing for the laying out and improvement of burial grounds in the several towns of the State, each town electing trustees for the purpose; providing for local improvements in the town of King's Bridge, Westchester County; for the preservation of timber and stone on the Onondaga Reservation; making the City Court of Yonkers a court of record; providing for a supply of water for the City of Yonkers; authorizing the Common Council of Buffalo to borrow money and purchase additional fire apparatus; authorizing the Lewiston Suspension Bridge Company to increase its capital stock to $400,000, and build a new bridge; authorizing the Washington-street and Asylum Railroad Company of Binghamton to extend their road.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nominations of Francis O. Mason, of Ontario; George W. Jones, of Seneca, and Samuel R. Wells, of New-York, for trustees of the Willard Insane Asylum, at Ovid.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of a Wife-Murderer in Peoria, Ill.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 7.—Henry McNulty, convicted of murdering his wife at Chillicothe, Ill., on the 23d September last, was hanged here to-day in the presence of about 100 people. The newspapers had notified their subscribers in the country that they might as well remain at home, as only those authorized by law would be permitted to enter the jail. Notwithstanding this advice, at 10 o'clock A. M., a crowd, which had increased to 600 persons, at 1 o'clock congregated in front of the jail and stared vacantly at the windows. They were very well behaved, and a squad of police detailed to preserve order were not required to perform any active service. Within the jail, at 1 o'clock, there were about fifty persons, witnesses in the case, the jurors, and newspaper reporters. From Thursday, when Gov. Beveridge resolutely refused to interfere in his behalf, McNulty maintained that he would die an innocent man. He accused the witnesses for the prosecution of false swearing, and asserted that prejudice alone placed him upon the scaffold. He retired at 2 o'clock this morning, but slept very little, although allowed a limited quantity of brandy to facilitate rest. He dozed at 4 o'clock and arose at 7 seemingly refreshed. Fathers Halligan and Harley were with him almost constantly, praying and encouraging him. When the Sheriff told him that everything was ready, he was smoking a cigar as indifferent to surroundings as a street gamin. He was conducted to the gibbet by the two priests named, who offered up the customary prayers for a dying person, after which McNulty spoke for nearly an hour, proclaiming his innocence, charging the witnesses with perjury, and claiming that he was murdered and not his wife. He forgave those who had persecuted him, and hoped he would meet them in heaven. Just previous to the black cap being adjusted on his head he kissed the Sheriff and his counsel, saying to the latter, "Remember me." These were his last words. The bolt was withdrawn from the trap door at precisely 1:20 o'clock, and McNulty fell five feet. There was a cracking noise, and it was subsequently ascertained that his neck had been broken at once. Life was said to be extinct in ten minutes, but the body was allowed to hang for twenty minutes longer. It was then cut down and buried in the Catholic cemetery at the expense of the county. There was no apparent interest felt at the event beyond an occasional expression of sympathy or condemnation. Public sentiment was decidedly in favor of carrying out the sentence, but McNulty's protestations of innocence when within the grasp of death have caused a slight change. The physicians who examined the body insisted that McNulty kept up his spirits with brandy. He did not appear to be under the influence of liquor at any time during the day, although all he desired was at his disposal.

Threatened Freshet in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7.—There was a heavy rain here all last night and the greater part of to-day. The wind is blowing a gale from the north-east. The river is up about eight feet above the usual level, and is still rising. A heavy freshet is apprehended.

The Shute Defalcations in Exeter, N. H.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 7.—An examination by the Bank Commissioner shows the loss of the Granite National Bank by the defalcation of its late cashier, T. Appleton Shute, to amount to from $90,000 to $100,000, and that the assets are more than sufficient to pay all liabilities. A meeting of the stockholders will be called to take measures to repair the loss and continue the bank. The amount embezzled from the Exeter Savings Bank's funds, of which institution Shute was Treasurer, added to the above, makes the total amount stolen from $210,000 to $220,000. There is no clue yet obtained as to the whereabouts of the defaulter.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

Statement of Evans, the Northfield Murderer.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—According to the confession of Evans, in 1859 he stole away and killed a little niece in Derry, N. H., aged five years. In 1861 he assaulted and cut the throat of a girl of fourteen years, in Augusta, Me., (for which, by the way, another man died in prison.) In 1865 he outraged the person of Isabella Joyce, aged fourteen, and then killed her and her brother John, a boy of twelve, in Bussey's Woods, near Boston. In 1872, June 10, he is charged with a similar crime upon the person of a woman found dead in the woods near Fitchburg, Mass., and during the year he outraged, mutilated the person of, and murdered Georgiana Lovering, a girl of twelve years, in Northwood, N. H. His confession in regard to all the above crimes is brief and indefinite except as to the Joyce children, which was made to Deputy Sheriff Henry A. Drew, who arrested him, and had him in charge ten days before he committed him to Exeter Jail, and seven days before he revealed to him the secret of the murder of Georgiana Lovering. Mr. Drew says that after Evans had confessed the murder, he questioned him as to his whereabouts for the last fifteen years. Finally, says Mr. Drew, I traced him to Rhode Island and then back to Roxbury, Mass. His mention of Roxbury and the similarity of the two murders, suggested to me for the first time that he might have perpetrated the murder of the Joyce children, of which I had then but a dim recollection, and of the circumstances of which I have now but little knowledge. I then interrogated him on the subject, and the questions on my part, and the replies on his, were deemed by me of so much importance that I immediately reduced the substance of the conversation to writing. The following covers the main points of the confession elicited in regard to the Joyce children:

Question by Sheriff Drew—Well, Frank, what you tell me, you must tell me now; tell me all about it. Were you in Roxbury or were you in Manchester? Tell me just as it is? A.—Mr. Drew, I was right there when that boy and girl were killed.

Q.—Was he stabbed or not? A.—Yes, he was, several times.

Q.—Did the girl make much ado? A.—Yes.

Q.—More than the boy did. A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did she? A.—She was raped. Don't ask me any more. I have now told you.

Q.—Was the act committed before she was killed? A.—Yes, Mr. Drew. I won't say any more. I have told all about it now.

Q.—Well, Frank, I guess you have; but one thing more. Was the girl bruised much? A.—Yes. I won't answer another question.

Mr. Drew—Well, I won't ask any more.

Mr. Drew states that Evans, further said that the house where the children came from was on the left hand side as you went into Boston from Roxbury, and was a two-story house.

Mr. Drew said to him: "Now, Frank, it was a little cottage house on the right hand side as you go into Boston?"

Evans replied: "It was a two-story house on the left hand side as you go into Boston, from Roxbury."

The following affidavit is corroborative of Sheriff Drew's statement:

I, Azariah Waldron, of Strafford, in the County of Strafford, State of New-Hampshire, depose and say that I was keeper over Franklin B. Evans at Henry A. Drew's house. That I had a conversation with Evans in regard to the Joyce children. Evans said to me, "I hope they won't bring that up till I get through with this; if they do, what will they do to me?" I answered, "They will hang you twice." Evans said, "They cannot kill me but once."

AZARIAH WALDRON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me.

HENRY A. DREW, Justice of the Peace.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Thursday night over South Carolina has moved north-eastward, and is now central off the coast of Southern New-England, accompanied by heavy rain and preceded by brisk and high easterly to northerly winds. Clear weather and light and fresh westerly winds are now prevailing from the South Atlantic coast to the Ohio Valley. Fresh and brisk westerly and north-westerly winds and clear weather north and west of the latter, except from Minnesota and Lake Huron, where cloudy weather and occasionally light snow are reported. Fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds over the southern portion of the Middle States, with clear weather, but fresh southerly to westerly over the northern portion, with partly cloudy weather. Fresh to brisk and high easterly to northerly winds and rain from Maine to Connecticut.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and eastward over the Upper Lake region, and to the Ohio Valley, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, falling temperature and clear and cold weather, excepting partly cloudy weather, and occasionally light snow for the Upper Lake region; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi, westerly and north-westerly winds and generally clear weather; for the Middle States, winds shifting to westerly and north-westerly, lower temperature, and generally clear weather, except partly cloudy weather and possibly areas of light rain or snow for the lower lake region; for New-England, winds shifting to north-westerly and south-westerly, diminishing in force, with clearing weather. The storm off the southern coast of New-England continues moving north-eastwardly. Cautionary signals continue at New-York, New-London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.	34°	3 P. M.	38°
6 A. M.	32°	6 P. M.	38°
9 A. M.	33°	9 P. M.	36°
12 M.	34°	12 P. M.	38°

Average, 35¼°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Pay-Inspector C. P. Wallach is ordered to the New-York Navy-yard.

The President returned from Wilmington in the early morning train yesterday.

Pay-Director J. O. Bradford, purchasing pay-master at New-York, is ordered to settle accounts.

Pay-Director George F. Cutter, from the New-York Navy-yard, is ordered to duty as purchasing pay-master at New-York.

The Philadelphia jury in the Kase and Stiner case are still out. They have not been in the Court-room since Monday.

Alderman Samuel P. Jones, Jr., of Philadelphia, died last evening. He lost a leg in the army.

William S. Slater was yesterday elected President of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, vice E. P. Mason, who declined reelection.

The final surveys and soundings for the bridge across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie are now being made, and it is expected they will be completed early next week.

The Boston Common Council has passed an order to open the Public Library on Sundays by a vote of 47 yeas to 10 nays, and the order will be carried into effect next Sunday.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,835,076; coin, $63,639,524; coin certificates, $23,485,000; special deposits of legal tenders, $29,090,000.

The President, yesterday, pardoned Eli Ross Stewart and Robert Hayes Mitchell, both of South Carolina, convicted of Kuklux crimes, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

Laura D. Fair lectured in Sacramento on Thursday night. She denied that she attacked the Press, but said that the clergy generally are the only individuals who persecute her. The audience was small.

Four business houses at Brookfield, Mo., were burned Sunday night. Loss, $30,000; insurance small. Mrs. McCartney, a milliner, and one of the sufferers, was arrested on suspicion of having fired the buildings.

While the draw of the Long Bridge over the Potomac was open, on Thursday, to a tug, the ice became wedged between the bridge and the draw, preventing the closing of the draw. Trains will not pass until the draw can be closed, but transfer-trains will be in waiting at the bridge.

The Treasury Department is advised of the wreck of the schooner Sarah A. Hammond, of Taunton, Mass., from Philadelphia to Boston, with coal, which went ashore at Ford's River, Jan. 27. The crew and their effects were taken ashore by the crew of the life-saving station No. 16, on the coast of Long Island.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—Debate on the Treaty of Washington—The Steamer Murillo.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, notice was given of the introduction of bills providing for the abolition of capital punishment, looking to the establishment of a protectorate over the Feejee Islands, providing that all treaties made between Great Britain and foreign Powers must receive the ratification of Parliament, legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and providing for the purchase of the English railways by the Government.

In the House to-day, Capt. Baillie-Cochrane, member for the Isle of Wight, made a long speech, criticising the Treaty of Washington. He charged the Government with surrendering English honor and sacrificing the interests of Canada.

Hon. Percy Wyndham followed in condemnation of the treaty and its results.

Mr. Laing defended the policy of the Government. The treaty made a great change in international law; but the change was necessary, and highly advantageous to England, with her vast commerce on every sea. He hoped the lesson the country had received in this Alabama business would be a salutary one for all nations.

Mr. Hugessen, Under Secretary for the Colonies, protested against needless discussion at this late day over the Washington Treaty. It was the greatest mistake to suppose that Canadian interests had been injured by it. The Canadians themselves thought otherwise.

Sir Charles Adderley regarded with alarm the doctrine that England was responsible for the acts of colonial officials.

The subject was then dropped.

Mr. Jacob Bright introduced a bill to remove electoral disabilities from women.

In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Carnarvon inquired whether there was any convention with Spain by which the officers and crew of the steamer Murillo might be held to answer for the disaster to the emigrant ship Northfleet. He urged the importance of revising the marine signal system, so as to make it more effective in time of danger.

Lord Rosebery wanted to know what had occurred to prevent the completion of a treaty with the United States supplementary to the Treaty of Washington.

The Earl of Lauderdale expressed the opinion that no criminal proceedings would lie against the Murillo's officers, unless it could be shown that manslaughter had been committed.

Earl Granville coincided with the last speaker in his opinion as to the legal aspect of the Murillo case.

In reply to Lord Rosebery, Earl Granville stated that a treaty was now in process of negotiation with the United States based on proposals made by the American Government last year. The Presidential election and other circumstances had delayed the prosecution of the negotiations until recently. The terms of a treaty were once agreed to, but the American Senate adjourned without ratifying them.

The Liverpool Election—The Shah of Persia.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—John Torr, the conservative candidate, has been elected member of Parliament from Liverpool, by a majority of [illegible] votes over J. Caine, Liberal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—Apartments are preparing in the Winter palace for the Shah of Persia.

The United States Consul at Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 8—5 A. M.—The American Club, of Liverpool, entertained Mr. Lucius Fairchild, the new United States Consul at that city, at a banquet, last evening.

The French Committee of Thirty and the Constitutional Project.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Committee of Thirty, at their meeting to-day, began the final consideration in detail of the Constitutional project. They adopted the preamble and the first clause, having rejected an amendment proposed by President Thiers, striking out the provision requiring an adjournment of the sitting of the Assembly immediately after the President has spoken on any subject before it.

The second clause was voted, with an amendment giving the Executive a two months' suspensive veto over bills which have passed the Assembly.

The third clause was discussed, but before it was disposed of the committee rose.

The final revision will be resumed and completed to-morrow.

The Marquis de Rollepont, a director of the Société Industrielle, and editor of a Paris journal, has been arrested for an alleged suspicious financial operation.

Railway Travel in Spain Still Interrupted.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Railway travel in the North of Spain is yet interrupted by the Carlists. No mails from Madrid have been received in London for nine days, and Spanish trade is disturbed.

A German Journal on the Sandwich Islands and the United States.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The *Spener Gazette* hopes the United States will annex the Sandwich Islands, but deprecates the acquisition of Cuba, because it would be difficult to Americanize an island where the climate, religion, and manners are so different from those of the States. The incorporation of the Sandwich Islands with the American Republic, however, would be a benefit to civilization.

THE MODOCS.

All Quiet at the Front—Gen. Gillem's Head-Quarters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—A messenger from Gen. Gillem arrived at Yreka this evening, and reports all quiet at the front. The troops arrived at Van Bremer's Hill on Tuesday in good condition. The head-quarters of Gen. Gillem are temporarily there now. Two hundred men are at Camp Wheaton, and one hundred at Bernard's Camp, at Clear Lake. Capt. Perry's company is divided for the protection of settlers on the Lost River. Wheaton has built store houses and a black-smith shop, also boats for the transportation of stores and howitzers on the lake for use, if it become necessary to attack Captain Jack again in the lava bed. Jerry Crooks, wounded in the first battle, died last week. Lieut. Roberts is in a critical condition. The remainder of the wounded are doing well. Nothing has yet been heard from Fort Gaston Company, who are reported coming via Scott and Klamath Rivers.

The Jamaica Sugar Crop—Sir Peter Grant—Cuban Colonists.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The schooner Frank has arrived here from Kingston, Jamaica, bringing dates to the 21st January. Heavy rains threaten to injure the sugar crops. Sir Peter Grant arrived at St. Thomas from England and resumed the governorship of Jamaica. A memorial from the colonists has gone to England praying for the extension of Sir Peter Grant's term of administration seven years more. The American steam-ship Wyoming arrived here on the 19th from Hayti. Butcher meats have increased twenty per cent. in consequence of the late drought. Cubans have been very successful in forming Cuban settlements for the cultivation of sugar.

A Magnificent Project.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 7.—A petition is circulating in Los Angeles, asking Congress to appoint a commissioner to examine and report on the practicability of turning the Colorado River into Colorado Desert. It is claimed that a large lake will be thus formed, the influence of which would be to reclaim the barren wastes of the adjoining territory, and to reduce the temperature of the atmosphere over a vast extent of country.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

The Ex-Emperor's Death—Press Sentiment—The Royal and the Imperial Family—Parliament's Next Session.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

Last week we had an awful dose of Bonapartism. Few odder things have happened to middle-aged people in this generation than that they should have lived to hear Louis Napoleon apostrophised as one of the "great and good." He had his good points, no doubt. He was amiable, and, in a kind of way, generous. The Empire was not unmixed evil for France, and its faults must be shared by the people as well as the monarch. All this may be admitted, and on the day of a man's death, especially when it has been a sudden, miserable death, it is natural and decent that the mind should dwell rather on the bright than on the dark side of his life and character. But the newspapers here have certainly overdone the thing. Nothing could extenuate or excuse the atrocities of the coup d'état, and Napoleon's whole career was a tissue of falsehood and rapacity. He broke his oath to France; he got up the Crimean war to serve his own ends, and tried to cheat his ally out of the fruits of the struggle; in the Italian war, he was almost equally false to Austria and Italy; in the German war, he sought to betray both combatants. During the American war he repeatedly urged England to join him in supporting the South, and he stole into Mexico on his own account. As for the commercial treaty, about which so much is said, it was only a bone flung to a dog to keep him quiet while the burglar sacked the house. That was our hush-money. I do not say it was accepted as such, but as such assuredly it was given. "If England wants three-fourths of the commerce of the world," said Louis XIV., "she can have it, but she must respect my political and territorial arrangements." And this was pretty much what the Emperor meant by the commercial treaty. There is something sickening in the coarse, vulgar adulation, and utter obliviousness of moral right and wrong which have been exhibited by most of the English newspapers in their panegyrics on the Emperor. I am glad to see that on your side at least there has been no disposition to shirk the truth.

THE QUEEN AND THE EMPRESS.

The Empress and Prince Imperial have received every mark of attention from the English royal family. As no member of the family attended the funeral of Louis Philippe, who was a kind of relation, it was thought that it might be misunderstood if any of them went to the funeral of Louis Napoleon, who was no relation at all. So the Prince of Wales had to be content with two private visits to Camden House. The Queen was represented at the funeral by the Lord Chamberlain. She also sent a wreath of flowers, as did also Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, and this week she will visit the Empress in person. When Louis Napoleon first came to the throne, he was regarded with great suspicion and dislike by the Queen and Prince Consort, and it was with some difficulty that they were persuaded to visit the Imperial Court. Great offense is also understood to have been given by the Emperor's [illegible] him, which, it was expected, would have been waived in the Queen's case. It is another proof of Napoleon's personal influence that he should have changed these feelings of repugnance into feelings, if not of affection, at least of strong partiality. With the Prince of Wales the Emperor had always been on the footing of an old friend. The elder liked the young man's frank, warm-hearted, boyish ways, and the Prince, on his side, relished the Emperor's amusing talk and knowledge of the world. During the late war the French papers were perpetually crying out that the English royal family were intriguing in the interest of Germany on account of the ties of blood between the Guelphs and Hohenzollerns. In point of fact, the sympathies of most of the royal family were rather the other way. The Prince of Wales, without desiring any harm to Prussia, was sincerely sorry for France, and would have been glad if he could have done anything to shorten the war or mitigate the miseries and desolation of the defeated nation. Prince Arthur has been very intimate with the Prince Imperial since his arrival at Chiselhurst, and they frequently visited each other. The Empress is pretty well known by this time, and what is known is not very favorable. She is vain and egotistical, and fond of every kind of display. She is fond of showing off what she considers her profundity in talk, and talks much and pompously; but she is really of a low order of intelligence, and very ignorant into the bargain. Dress-making and the small arts of society she understands, and that is about all. The kind of literature she patronized when in France, and the amusements of the court, were all of the lowest kind. Herself a woman of strict and decorous life, she certainly did nothing to elevate either the moral or intellectual tone of French society. Queen Victoria is not in the ordinary sense a clever woman. But she is shrewd, sensible, and well informed on a great variety of subjects. The Empress, on the other hand, is ignorant and destitute of common sense, and her pretense of intellectual depth only makes her ridiculous. The Prince Imperial takes after his mother rather than his father. He is extremely self-confident and fond of expressing his opinion on everything in a pompous, authoritative way. *Il tranche*, as the French say; his father's faculty of silence would perhaps be more useful to him. There are two sorts of stupidity—the dull and the pretentious. It is in the latter classification that the Empress and her boy must be ranged. The chances of Napoleon IV. are, I should say, slight in the extreme. It is very doubtful whether Napoleon III. was a Bonaparte at all. At any rate, however, he was the son of his mother. Nobody ever disputed that. But Napoleon IV. is not believed by most Frenchmen to be the son either of his father or his mother. They believe him to be an anonymous infant, out of the Hotel Dieu, or some foundling hospital, adopted for the occasion. There, I think, they are wrong, for he is marvelously like his mother, and especially in his talk; but, of course, what French people think of him is really the main question. A Legitimist pretender, whose parentage is disputed in two generations, and who, even if he could get people to believe him the son of his father, would still have to overcome the doubts as to his being any relation to his grandfather, starts in the world somewhat at a disadvantage. For the Prince Imperial a shoddy heiress would be a better speculation than the throne of France.

PARLIAMENT'S NEXT SESSION.

Parliament meets in the course of the next three weeks, and the Government and the opposition are both busy preparing their plans for the campaign. In any case, it will not be a decisive campaign, for a general election will take place next year, and both parties will have their eye on the chances of the elections, and will be more anxious to get up cries than to pass bills. It is understood that the Government has on hand three great measures, none of which are likely to be passed, but which will supply mottoes for their banners during the elections. First there will be a scheme of local taxation, for relieving tenants at the expense of landlords. Then there will be a proposal to abolish entails, and thus confine the authority of testators to a single generation. When property is left, it will have to be left absolutely to the heir, who will be free to do what he likes with it. It will also be proposed that, in cases of intestacy, a man's landed property should be divided, like his personalty, among his children, instead of being left in bulk to his eldest son. Mr. Mill has already expressed an opinion that the abolition of entail and primogeniture will but materially tend to multiply the number of small properties. The third important measure of the Government will be one for creating a system of university examinations in Ireland, so that a man can go up from any college, whether Protestant, Roman Catholic, or mixed, and offer himself for examination, and if he answers the questions he will be entitled to the prizes. The difficulty here is to secure that the form of examination shall be independent and fully abreast of modern science. The State must insist upon the highest scientific attainments in every branch, and must not submit to Roman Catholic dictation. The Opposition will, of course, do its best to pick holes in the measures of the Government, but it has also some aggressive projects of its own. It is tolerably certain that the system of international arbitration which resulted in the Alabama damages and the surrender of San Juan will be hotly attacked. The Central Asian question and Count Schouvaloff's mission will also supply materials for animated debates.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

The great strike of Welsh colliers still continues, and three days ago one of the agents of the union arrived in the district with £7,000 for distribution among the men. Each side is determined to hold out as long as possible, but the chances are all against the colliers. There is a difficulty as to how the non-unionist colliers are to be maintained, for they have no money of their own; and then there are the iron-workers, too, who have very scanty resources to fall back upon, their union being small and only recently established. A good deal of temper is shown on each side, especially on the side of the men. The Welsh have always been a rather ferocious set of people when angered, and the outrages of the Welsh Rebecca in other days present quite as horrible a picture as those of Mary Ann at Sheffield. The Government have been sedulously collecting the rifles of the volunteers and putting them away where they will be beyond the reach of mischievous hands. There is a great cry for arbitration, but the combatants are perfectly aware that it is a fight to the death, in which neither will give up unless compelled by exhaustion of resources.

F. H. J.

THE FRENCH STAGE.

M. Dumas' New Play—Impression of "La Femme de Claude"—Story of the Drama—A Supplementary Conclusion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

The thread of political events has been almost entirely lost during the past few days in the midst of the interest excited by the discussions over the death of the man who was for twenty years the absolute ruler of France, and by the appearance of a new drama by Alexander Dumas. For three days the city journals have given a large amount of their space to this latter event. According to common report "La Femme de Claude" is a great success, but very few of the critics speak of it in terms of praise. It is very apparent that the brilliant but terribly demoralising pieces of M. Dumas are beginning to pall upon the educated taste even of Paris. Enough of even a good thing is said to be as good as a feast, and we have had a surfeit of doubtful things presented by this industrious caterer. The general opinion seems to be that we have had quite enough of this particular kind of drama, and M. Dumas is earnestly recommended to try some other line when he wishes to again tempt the public. On the opening night the Gymnase was crowded from pit to paradise, and no tickets could be purchased at any price. The greatest secrecy had been maintained up to the last moment, and the general impression was that M. Dumas, having given several pictures of guilty wives killed by their husbands, was now about to show the other side of the question. Such, however, was not the case.

STORY OF THE PLAY.

Claude Ripert, the hero of the piece, is a gunsmith who has invented a new cannon which is to revolutionise the world. His wife had left him three months before, and came back to him when he was growing famous and began at once to tempt his apprentice. *Claude* finds the young man at his wife's feet, and on the former's begging pardon, *Claude* tells him that he is not angry, takes him into his confidence, and threatens the wife with death if she leads the young man astray. This scene reminds one of the story told of a husband accustomed to such scenes, who found his intimate friend in a similar position. "Ah!" cried the latter, "by an act of folly I have lost my best friend—you must hate me now." "Not at all, my friend, such things never do interfere with my friendship, and to prove it in your case I will ask if you can loan me 100 francs." *Claude* not only makes no objection, but immediately intrusts the young man with the plans of his new gun, which are very valuable, and gives him the secret for unlocking the safe in which they are to be placed. The agent of a secret society, which has for its mission the stealing of all new inventions, now comes upon the scene. He is the cool stage villain, who soon gets the guilty wife in his power, and forms a plan for stealing the secrets of *Claude*. The wife uses the infatuated young apprentice for the purpose; he opens the safe and gives her the papers, and she throws them out of the window to the agent. *Claude* has entered to hear her proposal to fly with his apprentice, and sees her infamy toward both. He takes up his gun and shoots her dead. The apprentice throws himself at the feet of his benefactor asking pardon, and the curtain falls upon it given in the following words: "Now let us go to work." This is a very brief and imperfect sketch of a powerfully written but pernicious drama, and which deals with the leading characters only; but it is sufficient to show the general character of the play, and to give a hint to the tone maintained throughout. There are several passages which could not be translated into English, the half concealed ideas expressed in them being far worse than the open obscenities of Rabelais or the elder English dramatists. The acting is everywhere spoken of in terms of the highest praise.

A SUPPLEMENTARY CONCLUSION.

It will be remembered that when M. Dumas published a similar work, under the title of "L'Homme-femme," M. Emile de Girardin replied in a book of a rather flighty character, but which denied the right of the husband to take the law into his own hands. He has now written what is called "a fourth act to the 'Femme de Claude.'" *Claude Ripert* is represented in a court of justice, and the President asks him why, having pardoned a known fault on the part of his wife before marriage, he was so severe for the same faults afterward. He forces *Claude* to confess that he kills his wife less for adultery than for being a thief, and for corrupting his apprentice. He proceeds:

The President—You are a too well-informed man not to know that the maximum penalty which the law imposes upon the wife convicted of adultery, is two years' imprisonment; and, in supposing the most aggravated circumstances, robbery is never punished by death. But, not only have you taken the law into your own hands, which you had no right to do, but you have greatly aggravated the severity of the law. Where the law spares the life of the guilty person, you have not spared it; where it does not shed blood, you have shed it, and you have made yourself an executioner. What have you to say in your defense?

The Accused—I confess that I did not consult the law. I consulted only my own conscience.

The President—But were every one to put his own conscience above the law in the same manner, what would become of the law and of society?

The Accused—My counsel will reply to that question.

The President—That is to say, that in looking down into your own conscience you have not found a reply. Sit down; I am going to interrogate the witnesses.

The objection thus made by M. de Girardin is certainly one of the best that has yet been raised against the practice taught by M. Dumas, of allowing men to take justice into their own hands, and to consult their own consciences as to the moment when they ought to kill. Conscience, evidently, is not to be depended on when consulted under the influence of a strong passion.

Value of a Policy of Insurance as Collateral Security.

In the matter of Frank F. Newland, a bankrupt, a report of which has already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision on the questions submitted by the Register. In the absence of any direct authority bearing on the case, the Judge decided that the assignee in bankruptcy cannot require a creditor to assign a policy of insurance, collateral security for a debt, and accept a dividend on the estate, and that the value of the collateral security to be deducted from the debt should be the surrender value of such policy, as fixed by the company issuing the same.

THE "LIBERALS" AND THE MAYOR.

A Delegation from John Cochrane's Committee Wait Upon Mr. Havemeyer.

A delegation of the Liberal Republican General Committee, consisting of Rufus F. Andrews, Charles T. Polhamus, Wm. S. L. Glassy, Gen. John Cochrane, Theodore H. Glaubenskiee, and Thomas E. Stewart, yesterday afternoon called on Mayor Havemeyer, in his office at the City Hall. After some introductory remarks, Gen. Cochrane read the following address:

MR. MAYOR: We appear before you, a committee charged by the Liberal Republican General Committee of the City, to give you assurance of their sympathy and participation in your opinions upon the subject of municipal government, and of our continued hearty cooperation with you for their support. This conduct is of no recent date. It is the legitimate sequence of our principles, and, if for no other reasons than consistency, we should gather ourselves to your side now in the cause of honest reform. I may say, Sir, for those whom we represent, that their constant desire and aim has been to rescue our City from plunderers and thieves. And, first in order to the accomplishment of this purpose, we knew that it was necessary to expunge from the statute book the laws manufactured in their interests—the burglars' tools by which the Treasury was entered and rifled. These laws were the felon-bonds which held the City at the mercy of its executioners; and however honestly disposed might be those in office, they would be necessarily powerless without laws as the means of effecting purification. But the "Ring" charter, the effective implement of the "Ring" robberies, is still a law, and still are the hands of honest officials effectually stayed by it from the correction of abuses. Efforts have been made heretofore, are making now, for the repeal of this offensive charter; and the question, a question of gravest import, is upon us, what shall be the charter to replace it? You, Mr. Mayor, as became you, have expressed explicitly your opinion of what its chief and prominent provisions should be; and we are pleased to express our accord with it. It is greatly to be desired that the conduct of our City affairs should be removed from the influence of general and partisan politics, and we know of no better approach to this end than by a system of Spring elections. You advocate the passage of a charter which shall confer on the Mayor the power mainly of making appointments, and we, regulating their tenure by the principles of true civil service reform, think that you are right. The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the City. The administration of the Municipality is his administration; and he is responsible for it. He therefore should be empowered to select such agents and instruments to whom to intrust this responsibility as possess his confidence. To shackle his judgment with a board of aldermen is to confide the Mayor's responsibilities to them, and they, in effect, become the Mayor, and he either their subservient tool, or their manly opponent. In either event there would be no possibility of good government. To place the patronage of this City at the disposal of fifteen aldermen, (for that is the proposition, in effect, of some,) would be to set in motion the very influences which most strongly contribute to the formation of rings; and, in a very short time after the adoption of such a pernicious plan would we see, it is to be feared, the old Ring machinery renovated and in good working order under the driving power of unlimited patronage. You possess the confidence of our fellow-citizens in your high office; and we believe, as Mayor of the City, that you are capable, if untrammeled, of giving us a good City government. Therefore, forgetful of partisan politics, we have come to encourage you in your efforts to retrieve the City—to strengthen your purposes with an approval of the means by which you hope to attain them. It is true that our suffrages did not contribute to your election; we voted for a candidate, Mr. Lawrence, because we believed him faithful to the interests of Reform. You were elected in the same interest. We tender to you, exclusive of political affinities, our co-operation and all the assistance our confidence can afford.

To this address the Mayor returned the following reply:

GENTLEMEN: While I am happy to receive you as representing a body, a large body of citizens, I, of course, do not feel that I am approached because in any sentiments I have uttered that have been in accordance with your own, I have expressed any fealty to the party you represent. It is, of course, agreeable to me, in expressing my own convictions, to find they are in accordance with any respectable body of citizens; and I hail with pleasure every expression of such a fact from any party, political or otherwise. I have been elected Mayor on what was termed the Reform ticket. I declined the nomination of the Republican Party, as I did not intend to bind myself to any party in the administration of this office, and as I was nominated by a body representing the citizens of New-York, both Democrats and Republicans, I feel bound to abide by the complexion of that committee, which is neither Democratic nor Republican, and yet both, on all questions of reform. While I have the greatest respect for the Republican Party—having voted myself for Gen. Grant and Gen. Dix, knowing them to be honest men, who could not be treacherous either to themselves or to their character—I feel that the Republican Party in this State has lost some character in being led, administered, and influenced by a coterie whose members, if I am correctly informed, gamble all night to cheat each other, and intrigue all day to cheat the people. With such a coterie I can have no sympathy, however friendly I may be to the mass of the people they pretend to represent.

The delegation then advanced and indulged in a general hand-shaking with the Mayor and all the officials that had gathered in the office, after which they retired with a significant smile upon their lips.

THE LATEST DEFALCATION.

Committal of William C. Murray at the Tombs Yesterday.

William C. Murray, the young cashier of J. Bloodgood & Co., of No. 22 William-street, who, on the 21st of January last, absconded from this City with $5,800 in gold certificates owned by his employers, was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday by Detectives Tully and Dilks, of the Central Office. He was accompanied by his young wife, who was with him at the time of his arrest at Bangor, Me. The facts in the case are simple. Murray, who is a handsome, intelligent young man, twenty-one years of age, was paying his attentions to Miss Adah G. Shreve, a young lady nineteen years old, of prepossessing appearance, and respectable family. They determined to be married at all hazards, and on the evening of the 21st of January, Murray called on Miss Shreve and invited her to accompany him to the theatre. He had then in his possession the gold certificates. They proceeded to a minister, were married, and took the train that evening for Boston. Thence they went to St. John, N. B., and hired a suite of rooms at the Victoria Hotel. Detective Tully, of this City, had meanwhile issued circulars having photographs of Murray and his wife. One of these circulars reached the St. John Chief of Police. He found that a young gentleman and his wife, named respectively Edward W. Sandford and Alice Sandford, were at the Victoria Hotel, and recognized in them Murray and his wife. The suspected parties left St. John for Bangor, Me., on Tuesday last. The St. John Chief of Police followed them, and telegraphed to City Marshal Dale, of Bangor, to be ready. On the arrival of the train at Bangor, Murray and his wife were arrested. Nearly all the stolen property was found in their possession. They had bought clothes and jewelry worth about $400. When arraigned at the Tombs, yesterday, Mr. Slaywood, one of the firm of Bloodgood & Co., made formal complaint, and Murray was held in default of $5,000 bail. He said, in reply to the formal questions, "I never intended to steal the money." As there was no charge against Mrs. Murray, she was discharged, and left the Court in charge of her father, who was present. Before Murray was taken down-stairs to the prison, there was quite an affecting scene between himself and his wife.

The Remains of the Late Dr. Starrs Lying in State.

The remains of Vicar-General Starrs still continue to lie in state at his late residence in Mulberry-street, where they will remain until taken to the church to-morrow afternoon. The body lies on a catafalque in the centre of one of the parlors, having magnificent candelabra at the head and foot, and lofty lighted tapers at the sides. At the head of the body stands an exquisite cross of the choicest flowers, and at the foot a heart composed of camelias, tuberoses, and immortelles, surmounted by a cross formed of violets. Other beautiful floral emblems, the tributes of sorrowing friends, are placed around the body. In fact, the catafalque is literally strewn with flowers, which fill the apartment with their fragrance. The features of the deceased clergyman bear a calm, natural expression, and differ very little from their appearance during life. The Sisters of Charity are constantly in attendance on the dead, some of their number being present night and day. A constant stream of people kept pouring in during yesterday and last evening to take a last look at one they had known so long and affectionately. Many of them were of the humbler classes, to whom the deceased had endeared himself by his many acts of charity and amiable nature. Several of the clergy of the City, and many prominent coreligionists of the deceased called to pay their last tribute to the memory of the departed.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Job Stevenson's Efforts to "Catch the Speaker"—He Narrowly Escapes Being Caught Himself.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Judge Poland's Special Committee on Credit Mobilier resumed its session this morning.

MR. BLAIR AT LAST.

John I. Blair was sworn and examined by Hon. Job Stevenson. He gave a history of the incorporation of the Sioux City, Iowa Falls and Dubuque Railroad. Not a dollar was expended in procuring legislation either before Congress or the State Legislature. There was not a single road across the State of Iowa to-day worth the money it cost to build it. He named the members of Congress who subscribed for stock, all of whom paid for it. He knew nothing of Mr. Blaine's ownership of stock. The Government need not talk much of the land given to the State of Iowa, nearly all of it being worthless. It reminded him of the Frenchman who had given away $2,000 before breakfast, and when asked how he made it, replied: "I have just marked my goods up." [Laughter.] The county taxation upon the land grants held by the company were immense; in one county where there are but 234 voters they taxed us on our land grant and got $200,000; they tax us for building and supporting school-houses which they never build. In one case, Sir, one of the counties taxed us enormously for building a school-house which a man lived in, and we had to pay his wife $30 a month for teaching her own children. [Laughter.] They catch us every kind of taxation to get hold of our money.

Judge Merrick—Is that in Iowa?

A.—Yes, Sir; that is where men of enterprise go. [Laughter.] Why, Sir, it reminds me of the Dutchman's son who went West and wrote home to his father: "Dad, come out West; the meanest kind of men get office out here." [Renewed laughter.]

Hon. Samuel Hooper testified as to the stock held by his firm, but developed nothing new.

STEVENSON TRYING TO "CATCH THE SPEAKER."

Hon. James G. Blaine recalled and examined by Mr. Stevenson:

Q.—How was the subscription of the Coburns obtained to the Iowa Falls and Sioux City stock?

Mr. Blaine—I don't understand your question.

Mr. Stevenson—I will ask it more direct. Had you anything to do with the subscriptions of the Coburns?

Mr. Blaine—I answered that before very frankly. Mr. John I. Blair was here, and talking the matter over with some friends, among them Senator Grimes, he mentioned the subject to me. I said I had not the funds, and could not take any of the stock. I subsequently wrote to the Messrs. Coburns, and they took $20,000 worth. Witness did not remember of ever having had a conversation with Mr. Blair. The subject came up in conversation with Senator Grimes.

Mr. Stevenson—You have stated so in your former testimony. Have you it with you?

Mr. Blaine—No, Sir. I was deprived of getting it for several days on account of your detaining it in your possession, and could not correct it.

Mr. Stevenson—You stated in your former testimony that you had business transactions with the Messrs. Coburns; will you state what those transactions were?

Mr. Blaine—If the committee think that is a proper question and so ask me I will answer, but those transactions were entirely of a private nature; however, I do not object to stating them if the committee want me to.

Judge Poland—Oh, well, we have no right to inquire into private business not affecting this investigation.

Mr. Stevenson—I now propose to cross-examine Mr. Blaine on his former testimony.

Mr. Blaine—I would like to know what new testimony you have been bringing in now that you wish to cross-examine me on. Is that your knowledge of law?

Mr. Blaine (to the committee)—I do not propose to be catechised by Mr. Stevenson in what I should call out of this room a very impudent manner. The proper course for Mr. Stevenson would have been, after introducing his resolution in the House, to come down here, give his testimony, and clear out; but, instead of that, he throws out a drag-net in the House to catch the Speaker, and then comes down here as counter attorney, asking me if the statements he makes are true. I confess, Sir, I feel indignant at this course. I think it is so against common decency.

Mr. Stevenson—It appears to me that I have been arraigned before this committee.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, Sir; I do arraign you.

Judge Poland—Well, I rather think, gentlemen, we will have to suspend this course.

Mr. Stevenson—I wish to ask Mr. Blaine what he gave the Coburns for the stock he got?

Mr. Blaine—I told you before I gave them $32,500, neither more nor less.

Q.—In what?

Mr. Blaine—Partly in money and partly in bonds. I detailed the whole transaction in my former testimony, and every circumstance connected with it.

Mr. Stevenson wanted to inquire as to the other dealings between Mr. Blaine and the Coburns.

Judge Poland—Well, we can't allow any inquiry as to other dealings.

Mr. Stevenson had nothing else to ask.

Mr. Blaine—Then I desire to put Mr. Stevenson on the stand. He testified before that his motive in introducing the resolution was to "catch the Speaker." Now I would like to show the animus he had in introducing that resolution, and if his relations with the Speaker were friendly.

Judge Poland—Well, we must decline to go into that question.

Mr. Blaine—But I want to show what was back of Mr. Stevenson introducing the resolution—the animus he had in doing so. He wanted to "catch the Speaker."

Mr. Stevenson—(Very excitedly)—I have rights here, I wish it understood, as well as the Speaker.

Judge Poland—Well, this contest must stop here.

Mr. Stevenson—The Speaker said in the House, the other day, that members must be loyal to the Speaker.

Judge Poland—That will do. This must stop.

Mr. McCrary, (laughingly, to Mr. Blaine)—Do you submit?

Mr. Blaine—Oh, certainly, (bowing to Judge Poland.) I believe in being loyal to the Speaker, as Mr. Stevenson says.

Mr. Stevenson asked that the Messrs. Coburns, of Maine, be summoned.

Judge Poland thought the testimony already in covered all the points as to the transaction between Mr. Blaine and themselves.

Mr. Stevenson—My recent experience teaches me not to rely on the word of any man.

Mr. Blaine—That experience is so near home to you that you ought to rely on it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blaine (addressing the committee) said: If it is the mind of any member of the committee to ask me any questions, I hope they will be asked, as I have not the remotest shadow of a shade of reluctance to answering all. The matter between myself and the Messrs. Coburns was a plain, straight business transaction, as I related the other day, and I have nothing in the world to conceal in regard to it.

Judge Poland announced that no further witnesses would be examined to-day, and the committee at 1 o'clock went into secret session.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Union Pacific Investigation in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—The books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which were telegraphed for, arrived this morning, and Mr. B. F. Ham, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier and Auditor of the Union Pacific Company in New-York, proceeded to make up the figures upon which Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the committee, proposed to examine him.

Mr. Ham was recalled, and stated that he had searched the books for the cost of the Hoxie contract on the road between Omaha and the 100th meridian. It cost $12,974,416 24, of which $1,994,769 96 remained unpaid. The $2,000,000 note was given on account of this indebtedness. The cost of building was $7,806,183 33; could not give the cost of first fifty-eight miles west of the 100th meridian; he knew of no adjustment of profits on the fifty-eight miles, but $1,104,000 were paid on it by the Credit Mobilier, on two and a half per cent. interest and prospective profits. The Credit Mobilier advanced $723,600 80 on the Ames contract. No adjustment was ever made to witness' knowledge, and he knew nothing of the cost of the 138 completed miles included in the Ames contract, nor of the fifty-eight miles built on the Hoxie contract. There were charged as discount on securities in the Ames contract, according to the trustees' books, on $6,118,000 first mortgage bonds a loss of $617,440 08, and on $14,606,000 Government bonds a discount of $326,035 44. The assignees of the contract subscribed to the stock, as provided by the terms of the contract. The total amount thus subscribed by the Ames and Davis contracts was $30,096,000, between January, 1868, and July, 1870, though a portion might have been subscribed for other purposes. Mr. H. C. Crane and Mr. John A. Rice made the subscriptions, probably on checks of the Union Pacific Company, representing the proceeds of the sales of stocks and bonds. The trustees had other bonds and stock beside those belonging to the contract. The amount of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad sold during the execution of the Hoxie contract was $5,000,000, a million and a quarter of which went to the Credit Mobilier in Government bonds. Have examined the balance-sheets presented by Mr. Crane yesterday and find them substantially correct. The trustees' profits were described as in securities and stock, of which Mr. Crane gave the footings, and the several items were testified to. The summary is as follows: Profits on the Ames contract, $29,854,960; on the Davis contract, $7,802,135, and on the Hoxie contract, $5,168,232; total profit to the contractors of the entire road, $42,825,327, in stock and securities at their par value.

Mr. John A. Rice paid into the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in cash, $6,368,034 90, the proceeds of bonds and stock sold.

Mr. Wilson—The aggregate profits on the Ames and Davis contracts, as shown by the balance sheets exhibited by Mr. Crane are $37,657,095, now state how much of that amount is in bonds, stock, and money.

Mr. Ham—They received on account of the contract $3,777,000 first mortgage bonds, amounting to $3,399,300; $4,400,000 certificates of first mortgage bonds, afterward turned into income bonds, amounting to $4,425,000; $5,841,000 income bonds amounting to $3,486,600; and subscribed for $24,000,000 stock at par, the balance being $2,346,195, in cash.

Mr. Wilson—Now will you look at the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and see what appears to be the cost of the whole road.

Mr. Ham—I should prefer to estimate it myself, and not trust myself to the estimates made by others, as found on the books. It would take some time.

An intermission was taken, and the bookkeepers made up the answer under Mr. Ham's direction. It was as follows:

The whole cost to the company appeared to be, by the books, $114,033,728 52, an itemized statement of which was submitted. The actual cost to build was $71,208,399 18, the items of which were also submitted.

Mr. Ham continued: The trustees under the Ames and Davis contracts were compelled, on account of the pressing necessities of the company, to sell securities received by them at so large a discount from the amount paid for them that the actual amount divided on both contracts at its cash value, I should consider worth not more than $9,000,000.

Mr. Wilson—What securities do you refer to?

Mr. Ham—First mortgage bonds, land grant bonds, income bonds, and stock.

Mr. Wilson—What did the trustees purchase the land grants at?

Mr. Ham—They bought them at 55 and sold them with other securities, the first mortgage bonds being offered at 85; $1,000 in land grants, $1,000 in first mortgage, and $5,000 stock were sold together for $2,000. Another sale was of $1,000 in land grants and $2,000 in stock for $800. The bonds were placed at 60c. and the stock at 10c., but I had no authority to so enter it. Nothing was divided according to the books. The securities were substantially sold to the trustees.

He admitted that bonds were taken on the contracts. He also made an explanation of the shortage on bonds. In March, 1869, he was instructed to lock up his safe and leave New-York until he was sent for, and he did not return until July, when, on making up his account, he discovered the shortage. Large amounts had been deposited in various places as collateral prior to his departure, and every effort had been made since to discover the holder of the missing bonds without success, though the coupons were regularly presented and paid.

Mr. Rollins, the Treasurer of the company was recalled, and presented a list of directors and officers from the organization to the present date; also a resolution passed in 1869, authorizing the sale of $10,000,000 each of first mortgage and land grant bonds, the first at 85 and the latter at 55, the shareholders to take precedence in the purchase and the remainder to be offered at public and private sale, at not less than the prices stated. The sale was placed in the hands of a committee of five, Messrs. W. T. Glidden, Oakes and Oliver Ames, B. E. Bates, and Brooks. By a special vote on Jan. 19, 1871, Mr. C. S. Bushnell was allowed to buy $2,636,000 in land grant bonds at 70. The matter of settlement with Mr. Bushnell was afterward referred to a committee, who made a report submitted with the testimony. No other measures had been taken to settle with him.

Mr. Wilson—Can you furnish the names of outside parties who purchased 8,629 bonds?

Mr. Rollins—The matter was in the hands of the committee. They probably have the record of sales, and I will endeavor to procure it.

This closed the Boston investigation. Mr. Wilson, who has been very diligent while here, leaves for New-York to-night, having provided for the computation of the Imported Office accounts and the dispatch of certain of the company's books to Washington, as aids in making up his final report.

The Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Wilson Committee did nothing to-day, owing to the absence of witnesses.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Marketmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Albany correspondent of the *Sun*, in a letter published in the issue of that paper of this date says, "The fight between the market interests bids fair to furnish bones for the kleptomaniacs." By this expression we suppose he means that we intend to use money to secure the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Clarke. We desire to have it distinctly understood that, so far as we are concerned, there will be no bones for kleptomaniacs, or any other maniacs. We do not believe legislative votes to be a merchantable article, and have neither desire or intent to attempt to purchase them. The bill referred to is simply a fair business proposition between ourselves, as tenants of the City property, and the City as landlord. If it is right and just in its provisions we ought to have it passed, and if it is not, it should certainly be defeated. We are making no fight or war on the interests of any other party, but are simply attending to our own business in a manner that we believe to be perfectly right and proper. Should we fail to secure what we ask for in the bill, we will at least have the consciousness that we have never even attempted to minister to the spirit of corruption.

ROBT. G. CORNELL,
President of the Marketmen's Association.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 7, 1873.

Scarcity of Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reason for the scarcity of water on Murray Hill, given to your reporter at the Department of Public Works, is distinguished only by want of candor. What the citizens complain of is, not the temporary shutting off of the water last Saturday, which deprived them of their entire water supply for a few hours, (although that, without any notice to them, was an outrage,) but the continued scarcity which, for the last five or six weeks, has rendered it impossible to draw water above the first floor. The true reason of this is believed to be the connecting the new main for supplying the lower section of the City with the reservoir at Forty-second-street, instead of carrying it up to the reservoir in the Central Park. That the evil, whatever its cause, may soon be remedied, and the supply of water, for which they have paid the City in advance, restored to them, is the earnest hope of the residents of

MURRAY HILL.

"Letting off the Gas."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of today I noticed the article headed "The Mayor and the City," and arriving at that portion wherein you remark that the individual in question had surrendered to a certain malady, I was forcibly reminded of the circumstances attending the nomination, or rather tender of the same to Mr. Havemeyer. Upon the committee calling upon that gentleman with the formal letter of nomination from the Republican County Convention, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, it was kept waiting some considerable time in the board-room before the said gentleman made his appearance, but finally a jolly old soul entered the room, expectorating at every step, the juice of "old Virginny leaf" trickling down his venerable chin, who announced himself as the person sought for, and invited the committee into another room. The introductions over, Mr. Thomas Murphy very gracefully stated the object of the visit, and Mr. Havemeyer, instead of responding thereto, launched off into a long and tedious harangue upon the degeneracy of the Democratic Party of these days, and the effect the wickedness of Mr. Tweed and the Tammany Ring had upon his mind; and finally stated that upon thinking of his party in the past, "the days of Jefferson, Madison, Silas Wright, Marcy, and all those great and good men that used to wield its destinies," "he oft became so fearfully wrought up that he had to let off the *gas* somehow or other," and there being no one at hand to listen to his oration, "why, gentlemen, I just sit down and commit my thoughts to paper," and rushing to his desk, he produced one of these sublime outbursts of indignation, and regaled the committee by reading it in a style worthy of a Booth or a Forrest, so I presume the "gas" having again inflated his Honor the Mayor, the public were again treated to another of those effusions, and in which he thought proper to reflect so unjustly and ungratefully upon the leaders and the Republican Party, in fact this letter writing is not only a malady but a positive mania the poor old gentleman labors under, and that I think you will allow by his own showing.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1873.

The Palmer-Foley Injunction.

Judge Barrett stated yesterday to counsel for Mr. Palmer that his decision in the injunction against Chamberlain Palmer was only intended to hasten the presentation of the papers. If the plaintiff's papers were not presented during the day the Judge said he would recall the original papers on file and give a decision on those on Monday.

A FAMILY FEUD.

Attempted Murder in Hoboken—Domestic Trouble the Cause.

The citizens of Hoboken were startled yesterday by the report that John E. Eberhardt, alias "Fat Jack"—and from his position as ferry master, quite a local celebrity—had been shot and fatally wounded at his own house, on Willow-street, by John E. Bertholf, the husband of his niece. The origin of the affair dates as far back as 1864, when Bertholf, then twenty-seven years old, married Miss Snyder, Eberhardt's niece. Bertholf was a cigar-maker by trade, but soon after his marriage, which afforded him a home in his uncle's house, he fell into dissipated habits, and worked only at intervals. He afterward got an appointment as deputy sheriff, but, being charged with an attempt at blackmailing, he was dismissed, and narrowly escaped arrest. This was more than five years ago, and since then Bertholf has worked irregularly, continuing, as before, to live with his uncle. Mr. Eberhardt is about forty years of age, and has been in the employ of the Hoboken Ferry Company for nearly sixteen years. His size, 315 pounds, gained for him the nick-name of "Fat Jack." He is President of the United Order of American Mechanics of New-Jersey, and is also prominent in the Masonic Order. The conduct of his niece's husband occasioned him much concern, and for the past three years his house has been the scene of much domestic trouble, in which Bertholf always figured prominently. Two years since, the family moved into their present house on Willow-street, near Eleventh-street, and the condition of things remained unchanged. Bertholf had now four children, all girls, who were greatly attached to their uncle, much against their father's wishes. Bertholf proposed, removing to New-York with his family, but Mr. Eberhardt told him that he ought to be in regular employment before undertaking the support of his family. This greatly incensed Bertholf, and he threatened to remove them at once, at which Eberhardt threatened to turn him out to work for himself, and to have his niece institute a suit for divorce. He then took up an idea that his uncle was trying to prejudice his wife and children against him, and proclaimed himself an injured husband. Yesterday morning he got up as usual and went down stairs, but about 10 o'clock he stationed himself in the front room on the second floor. About the same time Eberhardt got up, and had nearly completed dressing, when his eldest grand-niece, eight years old, came into his room and asked if she could arrange his necktie. Bertholf, on hearing the child's voice, opened the connecting door and walked in. "What's the matter?" said Eberhardt. "I've got you now; you've caused all the trouble," replied Bertholf, leveling a pistol at the former. Eberhardt dodged, but the assassin was too quick, and the bullet entered Eberhardt's forehead two inches above the corner of the left eye. The wounded man jumped from the bed on which he sat, and, seizing his assailant, wrenched the pistol from him, and held his hands securely until the inmates of the house arrived. The blood was streaming from the wound, and a surgeon and policeman were immediately sent for, while a male boarder in the house kept guard over Bertholf with the pistol, a Smith & Wesson seven-shooter. Dr. Congdon soon arrived, and, on examining the wound, found that the bullet had flattened against the skull, and glancing along the scalp, had lodged immediately under the skin, on the top of the head. It was with difficulty extracted, and the head bandaged. The wound is extremely dangerous, from the probability of inflammation, but otherwise Mr. Eberhardt will probably recover. Before the arrival of the doctor Bertholf had been removed to the Station-house by Officer Hayes. A TIMES reporter visited him in his cell a few hours later, and, in conversation with the former, he said that family trouble had caused it. He has been unhappy ever since his marriage, and thought Eberhardt was the cause of it all. When told by the reporter that the wound was not fatal, he said, "I'm glad to hear it; it's better so for all parties, although he's no friend to me. I've been thinking about it for some time, and I bought a pistol to use in case he should attack me. This morning I meant to leave the house as usual, when I thought I heard the child cry in his room. I went in, and when I saw the child near him, all my troubles came into my mind, and I drew the pistol. It's hard to undo it now, but he's no friend of mine."

Leaving the cell, the reporter walked out to Mr. Eberhardt's house, on Willow-street, facing the now dreary Elysian Fields. The wounded man was reclining in an arm chair, smoking a cigar-stump, while the doctor and the members of the family bathed his head. He spoke in confirmation of the details above given, and, raising his hand to the wound, said, "There's the receipt for taking care of him for eight years."

The Death of John F. Kensett—Meeting of American Artists at Rome.

A meeting of the American artists of Rome was held on Monday night in the *salon* of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, at the Hotel d' Europa, to do honor to the memory of the late John F. Kensett, of New-York.

The profession was represented by the first American sculptors and painters now residing or temporarily staying in Rome. The assembly was called to order by Mr. Marshall Pepoon, of New-York, who had been invited to be present, and who briefly stated the object of the meeting. Mr. L. Terry was unanimously elected chairman, and Mr. Eugene Benson was also elected to act as secretary. The chairman said the business of the meeting was to pass certain resolutions of sorrow for the death, and respect to the memory of the late John F. Kensett. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Marshall Pepoon, George A. Baker, and W. S. Haseltine, was appointed by the chairman, to draw up resolutions and submit them to the artists assembled. The committee withdrew to draft the resolutions, and the Secretary, Mr. Eugene Benson, read a letter from Miss Hosmer, expressive of her regret at her inability to be present, and of her entire sympathy with the object of the meeting. It was then suggested that Mr. W. W. Story should be requested to read one of the obituary articles which had been published in New-York. Mr. Story read the article with much feeling, and at the conclusion of the reading, which was deeply and pathetically interesting to the friends of the late John F. Kensett, Mr. Story naturally proceeded to express his personal feeling of respect for the memory of the lamented artist, and, although disclaiming his fitness to speak before so many who knew John F. Kensett better than himself, yet he could not forego the duty of expressing his approval of the tribute which he had just read, and of laying his little wreath upon the coffin of an artist and a man so deserving of the love and admiration which John F. Kensett had inspired.

Mr. Story then read the funeral ceremonies as reported in the New-York *Evening Post*. The Committee of Three returned, and Mr. Pepoon read the following resolutions, which were submitted and approved.

HOTEL EUROPA, ROME, Jan. 6, 1873.

Whereas, We the undersigned American artists and friends of the late John F. Kensett, permanently or temporarily residing in Rome, have heard of the death of the distinguished landscape painter, John F. Kensett, of New-York, and desire to unite our voices with those of our countrymen at home, in expressing our sense of the loss we have sustained, therefore,

Resolved, That we do hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the death of an artist at once so admired, gifted, and beloved, and whose memory is endeared to us by the recollection of the sweetness of his personal qualities as a man, and by the grace and charm of his work as a painter. All familiar with his pictures recognize in them the prevailing attributes of his character—truth and simplicity.

Resolved, That we do hereby tender our warmest sympathy to his relatives and friends, and to ur brother artists in New-York. His death is a sad loss to art, of which he was long one of the most brilliant ornaments.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the National Academy of Design, to the Century Association, to the Artists' Fund Society, to the relatives of the deceased, and to the *Swiss Times*.

The resolutions were approved by the following artists and friends of art who were present: Signed, G. A. Baker, W. G. Bunce, E. Benson, C. C. Coleman, C. T. Dix, C. C. Griswold, W. S. Haseltine, J. H. Haseltine, A. E. Harnisch, G. H. Hall, G. P. Healy, G. Inness, L. Laug, J. O. De Montalant, R. Rogers, F. Simmons, W. W. Story, J. R. Tilton, E. Vedder, A. Van Warr, G. H. Yewell, Marshall Pepoon, Marshall O. Roberts, J. M. Redmond.

It was then moved and seconded that the best thanks of the artists be given to Mr. Marshall O. Roberts for the use of his *salon* and his attention in facilitating the business of the meeting; and to Mr. Pepoon, Mr. Story, and Mr. Terry. The meeting then terminated, each artist having been glad of the opportunity of expressing his sympathy and consideration for the loss of so distinguished a brother artist.—*The Swiss Times*.

A Contested Will—Property Involved Worth $100,000.

A contested will case was begun in the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, in the matter of the estate of Jane Ann Fowler, deceased, a resident of this City, who died in December last, leaving a property valued at about $100,000. By a will executed Oct. 17, 1872, the estate was devised to certain relatives. Mrs. Fowler was married in early life, but by mutual agreement she had not lived with her husband for the past thirty years. During the latter portion of the testatrix's life, she resided in Madison-avenue, and was known by the name of Thompson. The will is now contested by the husband and three aunts, who are not named in the will. The subscribing witnesses to the paper were examined yesterday, when the case was adjourned until Tuesday of next week. Homer A. Nelson, Esq., appears in support of the will, and Mr. Charles Matthews in opposition thereto.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7, 1873.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, presented a remonstrance of New-York business men against the repeal of the Bankruptcy law.

THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC.

Mr. Casserly, of California, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit a statement of the net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company for 1870 and 1871, showing the receipts for freight and passengers, the amount of running expenses, and other details.

THE CHICAGO BUILDINGS PUBLIC.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an original bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the old custom-house and post-office site in Chicago for the land belonging to the school fund of the city, at the corner of Polk-street and Fifth-avenue. The difference in value between the two pieces of land is to be ascertained by a commission of five persons, two to be appointed by the Treasury Department, two by the city authorities, and the fifth to be chosen by these four, which difference will be paid upon their award when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A CHARITY OR EDUCATION FUND.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, introduced a bill authorizing the irrevocable deposit of money in the United States Treasury, and the payment of five per cent. interest thereon for charitable or educational purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Joint Committee on the Library, reported adversely on the bill providing for international copyright.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported favorably a bill authorizing the [illegible] Pacific Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the St. Louis River; also a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at Van Buren, Ark.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, reported, with amendments, a bill providing for a Government building at Parkersburg, West Va.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to aid the construction of the Sutro Tunnel, from the proceeds of the sale of mineral lands, with amendments.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva Award was taken up at 1 o'clock, and Mr. Edmunds addressed the Senate upon it. He argued that the award had been made not to the claimants, but to the Government of the United States, and that in distributing the award, the Government ought to pay only actual losses, and those insurers whose receipts from increased premiums for extra risks covered or more than covered the losses they had to pay, ought not to receive any portion of the award.

Mr. Thurman argued that the award had been asked and obtained on the basis of individual claims, and ought to be so distributed by the Government as a trustee for the claimants, and that the insurance companies concerned had as complete a right to their respective shares of the award as a man has to property of which he holds the title in fee.

REMOVING POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, the bill relieving certain persons in Georgia and other Southern States of political disabilities was taken up.

The bill was amended so as to include some additional names, when Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, moved to insert the name of Jefferson Davis, saying, that if rebels were to be relieved so freely he wished to relieve the chief one, and put down the business. He demanded the yeas and nays on his amendment, but they were not ordered.

A vote was taken on the bill, which resulted—yeas 27, nays 7.

No quorum voting, at 4 P. M. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, presented a petition of the national banks of New London, Conn., for the removal of bank taxes.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

After disposing of a few private bills, at [illegible] the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. R. S. Roberts, of New-York, in the chair, on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, appropriating [illegible].

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, moved to strike out a clause of the bill, which gives the Secretary of War the discretionary power to substitute for the professorship of Spanish a professorship of rhetoric and English literature.

The motion of Mr. Coburn was advocated by himself, Messrs. Wood of New-York, Butler of Massachusetts, Maynard of Tennessee, Dunnell of Minnesota, and Young of Georgia, and was opposed by Messrs. Marshall of Illinois, Sargent of California, and Houghton of [illegible].

In the course of the discussion the relative importance to a military education of the Spanish, French and German languages was canvassed, the opponents of the motion contending that the two latter were of the most importance, and its supporters claiming that the close relations between the United States and Mexico, the West India Islands and the Spanish American countries, rendered a knowledge of Spanish on the part of army officers necessary and desirable.

Mr. Butler spoke of the acquisition of Mexico as a thing that would take place in this generation; and Mr. Coburn predicted that the American boy was born who would issue the proclamation from the Morro Castle in Havana.

Finally Mr. Coburn's motion prevailed, and the clause was struck out.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to insert a provision that professors in the Military Academy, whose service in the army and at the academy exceeds ten years, shall have the pay and allowances of colonel of engineers, and that all other professors and the Instructor of Ordnance and the Science of Gunnery shall have the pay and allowance of lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and that there shall be allowed to such professors ten per cent. of their current yearly pay for each term of five years' service, provided that such addition shall in no case exceed forty per cent. of the yearly pay, and it places such professors on the same footing as officers of the army in regard to retirement from active service.

The motion was agreed to, the committee rose and reported the bill, the amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

The New-Hampshire Election.

The Republican State Committee of New-Hampshire have published an address, in which they say that the State, lost two years ago through local feuds, distracting national questions, and over confidence, was redeemed in 1872, and may be retained now. They say:

The coming contest in our State ought to be easily won. We have no divisions in our ranks. No national issues distract us. Our candidates are among the ablest and truest men of the State. We have only to cast our votes on the 11th of March to repeat the brilliant victory that we won on the 5th of November. But let us not be over confident. Our old opponent confronts us. He has cast off all alliances and lapsed into the organization that was surrendered at Baltimore. It is an attempt to backslide after a new confession of faith. It is additional evidence that the principles maintained in common during the Presidential campaign can be safely intrusted only to the Republican Party, which has steadily and triumphantly upheld them for eighteen years. We have now a large and reliable Republican majority in New-Hampshire, and the result of the next election ought to increase rather than diminish it. Our fierce political contests absorb too much of the time and attention of those whose efforts should be jointly directed to the development of the resources of the State. With the ascendency of the Republican Party firmly established, the latent enterprise and energy of our people will feel no repression, the heat of our political struggles will abate, and merit will take the place of partisan activity, and magnanimity the place of party exclusiveness. To attain this "era of good feeling," so essential to the best interests of the State, we invite the co-operation of all sensible and patriotic men.

The French Imperial Family.

A correspondent sends to the London *Times* the following cutting from a French newspaper, dated July 28, 1862: "The register of the Imperial family, on which has been inscribed the *procès-verbal* of the birth of Prince Napoleon's son, is a large folio volume, bound in red velvet, and having at the corners ornaments of silver gilt, with the family cipher 'N.' in the centre. It was commenced in 1806, and the first entry made was the adoption of Prince Eugène by the Emperor. The second, made the same year, relates to the adoption of the Princess Stephanie de Beauharnais, who recently died Grand Duchess of Baden, and who was cousin to the Empress Josephine. Next comes the marriage of the Emperor Napoleon I., then several certificates of the birth of Princes of the family, and, lastly, of the King of Rome, which closes the series of the certificates inscribed under the reign of the first Emperor. This register was confided to the care of Count Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Minister and Councilor of State, and Secretary of the imperial family. It was to him, under the First Empire, as it is now to the Minister of State under the Second, that was reserved the duty of drawing up the *procès-verbaux* of the great acts relative to Napoleon. At the fall of the First Empire, Count Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely carefully preserved the book, which at his death passed into the hands of the Countess, his widow. That lady handed it over to the President of the Republic when Louis Napoleon was called by universal suffrage to the Imperial throne. In this same register, continued by the Second Empire, may be seen the certificates of the marriage of the Emperor Napoleon III., and of that of the Princess Clotilde; of the birth of the Prince Imperial; of the death of the Prince Jerome; and, lastly, of the birth of Prince Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic, just born. The name of Napoleon commemorates that of the head of the dynasty; that of Victor is in remembrance of the House of Savoy; Jerome is that of his paternal grandfather, and Frederic was given in compliment to the family of Wurtemberg."

A Woman Attacked by a Bloodhound.

Yesterday morning a woman named Lyrlere was attacked by a large bloodhound in the yard at the residence of Bernard Kramer, No. 338 Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., whither she had gone to do some washing for the family. Before she could receive assistance the furious brute had torn her in such a fearful manner that her recovery is extremely doubtful.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2300	West. Union....	92¼	1100	Lake Shore.......	96¼
200	do.........c.	92¼	200	do.........c.	96⅛
600	do........	92¼	600	do.........	96⅛
1000	do........	92¼	200	do.......b3.	96⅜
1200	do........	92	200	do.......s3.	96
100	do........	91⅞	2300	do.........	96
300	do........	91¾	300	Rock Island.......	113⅛
200	do.......c.	91⅞	100	do.......s3.	113⅛
200	do........	91⅞	100	do.........	113⅛
200	do........	91¾	500	do.........	113⅛
200	do........	91⅞	200	do......s3.	113⅛
300	do.......c.	91¾	100	North-west. Pf....	92⅝
300	do........	91¾	100	do.........	92⅝
700	do........	91¾	800	Boston, Hart. & E...	9
200	do.......c.	91¾	200	do.......s3.	8⅞
700	do........	91¾	700	do.........	8⅞
500	Pacific Mail.....	75⅛	100	Tol. & Wab......s3.	73¾
1000	do........	75⅛	300	do.......b3.	74
400	do........	75⅛	200	do.......s3.	73¾
200	do.......c.	75⅛	100	St. Paul.........c.	54
400	do........	75⅜	600	Hannibal & St.Jo.	50¾
2000	do........	75⅜	400	do.........c.	50¾
1200	do........	75⅛	100	do.........	51
200	do.......c.	75⅜	100	do.......b3.	51
500	do........	75½	100	do.........	50½
3200	do........	75⅜	200	do.......c.	50⅜
100	do........	75⅜	400	do.........	50½
50	do........	75	500	do.........	50⅜
100	do........	75⅝	100	do.......s3.	50⅜
400	do........	75⅜	200	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	70
2100	do........	75	100	do.......s3.	70
200	do.......b3.	75	200	do.......b3.	70
100	do........	74¾	100	do.......s3.	69¾
100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	106⅛	200	do.........	69¾
1000	do........	106⅛	100	Pac. R. of Mo...c.	59⅜
200	do........	106	1400	Ohio & Miss.......	49
100	do........	105⅞	500	do.........c.	49
200	Consol. Coal.....	49⅜	100	do.......b3.	49⅜
300	Erie Railroad.....	67⅛	800	do.........	49
500	do........	67⅝	200	do.......c.	48⅞
1000	do........	67⅛	200	do.........	48⅞
1000	do........	67⅛	400	C., C., & Ind. C....	42⅜
700	do.......c.	67	500	do.........	42⅛
400	do........	67⅛	500	do.......c.	42
400	do.......s3.	67	300	do.........	42
400	do.......c.	67⅛	100	do.........	42
200	do.......b10.	67⅛	600	do.........	42⅛
800	do........	67⅜	200	do.......s3.	42
200	do.......b3.	67⅛	200	do.........	42
1000	do........	67	200	do.........	42
500	do.......b30.	67⅛	200	do.........	42⅛
400	do........	67	100	do.......s3.	42
500	do........	66¾	100	do.........	42
3,000	Union Pacific...b3.	36	200	do.......c.	41⅞
1000	do........	36	300	do.......b3.	42
100	do........	35⅞			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.c.117⅛	$14,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.114⅛	150,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.116⅛
24,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.s3.115⅛	8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.111⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.n.114⅛	71,000 U. S. 6s Cur.....115⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	82	100	Quicksilver...b. c.	45
1,000	Va. 6s, old.....	49	100	Adams Express....	96
20,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July...	22	200	do..bet. call.	96
			200	U. S. Express....	77½
1,000	Missouri 6s....	94	200	Erie Railr'd..b. c.	66¾
5,000	do.......	94⅛	300	do.......	66¾
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87..	92	600	do.......	66⅝
1,000	Erie 2d........	98¼	500	do.......c.	66⅞
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B..	103¼	100	do.......b3.	67
4,000	do.......	103¼	800	do.......	67
1,000	West. Pac. Bds.	93	500	do.......b3.	67⅛
1,000	do.......	92½	200	do.......s3.	67
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st....	88⅛	1100	do.......	67
1,000	do.......	88⅛	100	Erie Pf..bet. call.	80
2,000	U. P. 7s, L. G...	77⅛	800	Atlan. Mail...b. c.	6
2,000	U. P. 10s, Inc...	77⅛	100	N.Y.C. & H..b. c.	105⅞
1,000	Pac.7s g'd.by Mo.	96⅝	700	do.......	105⅞
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1st.	97⅛	600	do.......	106
1,000	do.......	97⅛	100	Mich. Central....	110¼
1,000	Cal. & Chi. 1st.	101	100	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	95⅞
1,000	C. & R.I.&P.7s.	101⅛	100	do.......b3.	96
2,000	do.......	102	300	do.......	96
1,000	C. & N. C. S. F.	93⅛	300	do.......c.	96
20,000	C. & M. 2d......	88	200	do.......	96⅛
5,000	B. H. & E. 1st..	42⅛	100	do.......s3.	96
10,000	L. S. Cons. Reg.	99⅛	200	do.......c.	96⅛
10,000	Pac. R. of M.1st.	90	1500	do.......	96⅛
10	Ocean Ban....	10	300	do.......	96⅛
47	Park Bank......	150	100	Union Pacific...	36
10	Centl. Nat. Bank.	98	100	do..b. c., s3.	35⅝
100	Mari. L. & M. Co., bet. call....s3.	21½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	92
			134	C., C., C. & Ind...	92⅛
200	Consol. Coal.....	49⅜	100	N. J. Central....	105⅞
100	do........	49⅜	400	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	113⅛
100	do..b. c., b15.	50	100	Mil. & St. Paul....	54⅛
100	do.......b3.	50	100	do....b. c., c.	54⅛
100	M'land Coal..b. c.	23½	100	M. & S.P. Pf...b.c.	76
100	West. Un. Tel....	91½	100	Bos., H. & E...b. c.	8⅞
700	do..bet. call.	91½	100	do.......	9
200	do.......b3.	91⅞	100	Del., L. & W......	102⅛
100	do.......	91½	100	do.......	102⅛
600	do.......	91½	80	Chi., Bur. & Q.....	119⅜
400	do.......s3.	91⅝	70	Morris & Essex...	91½
200	do.......	91½	100	N. J. Southern....	27½
200	do.......	91½	200	do....b. c., c.	27⅛
200	do.......	91½	100	do.......	27
100	do.......s3.	91½	4	N. Y., N. H. & H.	142½
100	do.......	91½	100	Pac.R. of Mo...b.c.	59⅜
200	do.......c.	91½	200	do.......	59½
100	do.......s3.	91½	200	C.,C.&I.C., b.c.s3.	41⅞
100	do.......	91½	200	do.......	42
1400	do.......	91½	500	do.......	42⅛
300	do.......	91½	100	do.......	42
200	do.......	91½	100	do.......	42⅛
1000	do.......	91½	1000	do.......	42⅛
200	do.......	91½	200	do.......b3.	42⅛
100	do.......c.	91½	500	do.......	42⅛
700	do.......	91½	100	do.......	42⅛
200	do.......b3.	91½	100	do.......	42⅛
1200	do.......	91½	500	Han. & St. Jo....	50⅜
200	do.......	91½	400	do.......b3.	51
200	do.......s3.	91½	1500	do.......	51
1000	do.......	91½	100	do..bet. call.	50⅞
500	do.......	91½	700	do.......b3.	51
100	do.......	91½	1500	do.......	51
800	do.......	91½	100	do.......	51⅛
700	do.......	91½	1400	do.......	51⅛
100	do.......c.	91½	100	do.......s3.	51⅛
200	New Cen. Cl...b. c.	44	100	do.......	51
300	do.......	43⅞	100	do.......	50⅞
1200	Pacific Mail......	75	100	do.......	51
600	do..bet. call.	74¾	100	do.......	50⅞
1000	do.......	75	200	do.......	51
100	do.......	75⅛	300	do.......	51⅛
100	do.......	75⅛	100	do.......c.	51⅛
100	do.......c.	75⅛	200	do.......	51
200	do.......	75⅛	400	Han. & St. Jo. Pf., bet. call....b3.	70
800	do.......	75⅛			
300	do.......	75	100	do.......	70
200	do.......c.	75	100	do.......	71
100	do.......	75⅛	100	St. L. & I. M...b. c.	92
600	O. & M....b. c., c.	48⅞	100	Atl. & P. Pf...b. c.	36⅜
200	do.......	49			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.117⅛	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.114⅝
5,000 do.......117⅛	25,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, n.114⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81...118⅛	11,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114⅛
500 do.......118⅛	25,000 U.S.5-20C., '67 bc.116⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 114⅛	32,000 do.......116⅛
140,000 do.......114⅛	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.116⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.114⅛	2,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81...113⅛
7,500 do.......s4.114⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

20	Western Union ..	91	100	Toledo & Wabash.	73⅞
1200	do.......	91½	700	do.......b3.	74
500	do.......	91½	200	Bos., H. & E...b3.	8⅞
300	do.......	91½	1400	do.......bs.	9
300	do.......b3.	91½	200	do.......s3.	9
100	do.......b3.	91½	1000	do.......	9
300	do.......	91½	400	do.......	9⅛
100	do.......	91½	100	do.......b3.	9⅛
200	do.......	91½	600	do.......	9⅛
200	do.......	91½	200	do.......	9⅛
200	do.......c.	91½	100	Han. & St. Jo..b3.	51⅛
200	American Coal....	58	100	do.......	51⅛
700	Cen. Coal.......b3.	50	100	do.......b15.	51⅛
600	do.......	50	200	do.......	54
100	Pacific Mail....b3.	75⅛	400	do.......	51⅛
200	do.......	75⅛	100	do.......b3.	51⅛
600	do.......	75⅛	100	do.......	51⅛
200	do.......	75	200	At. & Pac. Pf....c.	36⅜
200	do.......	74¾	400	Col., Chi. & I. Cen.	42⅛
1900	do.......	75	1500	do.......	42⅛
1300	Erie Railroad....	67⅛	300	do.......b3.	42⅛
1000	do.......b3.	67⅛	100	do.......c.	42⅛
500	do.......b30.	67⅛	1000	do.......	42⅛
400	do.......c.	67⅛	100	do.......c.	42⅛
1000	do.......b3.	67⅛	1900	do.......	42⅛
200	do.......	67⅛	900	do.......b3.	43
1000	do.......	67⅛	400	do.......	43
100	New-Jersey Cen..	106	200	do.......	42⅞
700	Rock Island.....	113⅛	1500	do.......	43
100	Lake Shore.......	96⅛	100	do.......	43⅛
1300	do.......	96⅛	100	do.......	43⅛
100	do.......s3.	96⅛	300	do.......	43⅛
800	do.......	96⅛	900	do.......	42⅞
2200	do.......b3.	96⅛	100	do.......b30.	43⅛
1800	do.......	96⅛	2300	Ohio & Miss.......	49
100	do.......c.	95⅞	100	do.......b4.	49
100	Union Pacific.....	35⅝	1100	do.......b3.	49
300	do.......	35⅝	300	do.......	48⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Va. 6s, Def.....	14½	200	Pac. Mail.....b. c.	75⅛
11,000	Va. 6s, Cons....	55½	200	do.......	75
5,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July...	22	200	do.......b3.	75⅛
			400	do.......	75⅛
5,000	S. C. 6s, new, April & Oct....	26	500	do.......	75⅛
			1000	do.......	75⅛
10,000	Mo. State 6s....	94	2500	do.......	75⅛
20,000	Tenn. 6s, old, b30.......	82½	300	do.......	75⅛
			400	do.......	75⅛
10,000	do.......	81½	500	do.......	75⅛
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., reg.......	105½	200	do.......	75⅛
			300	do.......	75⅛
5,000	Cen. Pac. G.Bs.	103½	100	N.Y.C. & H.b.c.	105⅝
18,000	do.......	103½	100	do.......	105⅝
10,000	Un. Pacific 1st..	88½	200	do.......	105⅝
1,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	77½	200	do.......	105⅝
2,000	do.......	77½	1000	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	96⅛
2,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	76½	400	do.......b3.	96⅛
4,000	do.......	76½	300	do.......	96⅛
1,000	Cleve. & P. 4th.	84	100	do.......c.	96⅛
2,000	do.......	83½	100	do.......	96⅛
5,000	Bos., H.& E.1st.	42½	100	do.......	96⅛
2,000	do.......	42½	100	Un. Pac. R...b. c.	35⅝
2,000	T., P. & W. 2d.	85	200	do.......s3.	35⅝
500	W. U. T. Bds...	100	400	do.......	35⅝
1,000	Harlem 1st.....	102	100	do.......c.	35⅝
10,000	Mich. So. 2d.....	98	200	do.......b3.	35⅝
10,000	Cleve. & P. 3d...	97	200	C., C., C. & I. R.	92½
2,000	Long Dock Bs.	96	100	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	92½
100	Quick M.....b. c.	45½	300	do.......	92½
300	West. Un. Tel.....	91½	300	C. & R. I. R.b. c.	113⅛
5	do.......	91	100	do.......c.	113⅛
600	do..bet. call.	91½	100	do.......c.	113⅛
400	do.......	91½	100	M. & St. P..b. c.	54½
600	do.......	91½	100	D., L. & W..b. c.	102½
400	do.......	91½	100	do.......	102½
100	do.......c.	91½	100	St. L. & I. M. R..	92½
900	Cen. C. of Md.b.c.	50½	100	do.......	94½
100	do.......b3.	50½	100	Ohio & Miss...b. c.	48⅞
100	do.......	50½	100	do.......b3.	49
100	do.......b60.	51	100	do.......	49
100	do.......	50½	100	do.......	48⅞
300	do.......	51	300	do.......s3.	48⅞
300	do.......b10.	51	200	H. & St. J....b. c.	51⅛
100	N. Cen Coal..b. c.	43½	200	do.......	51⅛
100	do.......	43½	100	do.......	51
100	Mar. Pref....b. c.	2	100	do.......	50⅞
100	U. S. Express....	77½	100	do.......	50⅞
20	Wells-Fargo Ex..	85	100	do.......	50⅞
100	Mich. Central R..	110	111	Morris & Essex..	91½
100	Erie R..bet. call.	67½	100	do..bet. call.	91½
100	do.......c.	67½	100	N. J. Southern R.	27½
100	do.......b3.	67½	100	do..bet. call.	27½
700	do.......b15.	67½	100	C., C. &I. C...b. c.	42½
900	do.......	67½	100	Atl. & P. Pf..b. c.	36⅞
300	do.......b3.	67½	100	do.......	37
200	do.......b3.	67½	1.0	do.......	37⅛
400	do.......	67½			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$2,000	Un. Pac.1st M..	88⅛	100	Rock Island.....b3.	113⅛
5,000	Un. Pac.Inc.....	76	200	do.......	113⅛
300	Consol. Coal.....	51½	900	Erie R.......	67⅛
100	do.......	51½	400	do.......b3.	67⅛
100	do.......b3.	52	1200	do.......	67⅛
300	do.......	52	600	do.......b3.	67⅛
200	New Cen. Coal....	43½	100	do.......b10.	67⅛
100	do.......	43½	200	do.......s3.	67⅛
100	do.......	43½	900	do.......	67⅛
200	do.......	43½	200	do.......b15.	67⅛
200	do.......	43½	500	do.......	67⅛
100	do.......	43½	400	do.......	67⅛
100	Atlantic Mail.....	6	400	do.......	66⅞
100	Un. Pacific R....	35⅝	1200	do.......	66⅞
200	do.......	35⅝	1000	do.......	66⅞
200	do.......b3.	35⅝	100	Ohio & Miss...s3.	48⅞
20	Fort Wayne.......	98½	200	Ohio & Miss....b3.	48⅞
300	Western Union...	91⅝	200	do.......	48⅞
600	do.......	91⅝	200	do.......b30.	49¼
800	do.......	91¾	100	do.......	48⅞
100	do......u. r. c.	91¾	200	do.......	48⅞
400	do.......	91¾	500	do.......	48⅞
400	do.......	91⅝	300	do.......	48⅝
400	do.......	91½	200	Lake Shore....b3.	96¼
700	do.......	91⅝	200	do.......s3.	96¼
1700	do.......	91⅞	200	do.......	96¼
100	do.......b3.	92	400	do.......	96¼
200	do.......	91⅞	400	do.......b3.	96¼
200	do.......	91⅞	200	do.......s3.	96⅛
200	do.......	91⅞	300	do.......	96⅛
400	do.......b3.	91⅞	1100	do.......	96¼
200	do.......	91⅞	1600	do.......	96⅜
400	do.......b3.	92	500	do.......s3.	96
2000	do.......	92	500	do.......	96⅛
100	do.......b3.	92	100	N. J. Cen.....b3.	106
300	do.......	91⅞	100	do.......	106
300	do.......	91⅝	300	Han. & St. Jo. R..	50⅝
500	do.......	91⅝	300	do.......	50⅝
600	do.......	91⅞	100	do.......	50⅝
600	do.......	91⅞	500	do.......	51
1800	Pacific Mail....	75⅛	200	do.......	51⅛
100	do.......b3.	75⅝	400	do.......	51⅛
200	do.......s3.	75⅛	200	do.......	51⅛
700	do.......	75¾	200	do.......	51⅛
200	do.......	76⅛	700	do.......	51⅜
200	do.......b3.	76	1200	do.......	51⅜
600	do.......s3.	76	700	do.......	52
300	do.......	76⅛	100	do.......	51⅞
200	do.......s3.	76¼	200	do.......b3.	52
100	do.......b3.	76⅛	600	do.......	52
1000	do.......	76⅛	500	do.......	52⅛
1200	do.......	76⅛	500	do.......	52
2000	do.......	76⅛	100	At. & Pac. R.....c.	37
100	do.......b10.	76⅛	300	do.......	37⅛
1800	do.......	76⅛	400	do.......	37⅛
3000	do.......	76⅛	200	do.......	37⅛
500	do.......	76⅛	300	do.......	37⅛
500	do.......	76⅛	200	do.......	37⅛
400	do.......	76⅛	300	do.......s3.	37⅛
1000	do.......	76⅛	900	do.......	37⅛
900	do.......	76⅛	200	do.......	37⅛
300	do.......	76⅛	1300	do.......	37⅛
500	do.......	76⅛	500	do.......	37
100	do.......	76⅛	100	do.......	36⅞
400	do.......	76⅛	200	do.......	36⅞
100	do.......	76⅛	100	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	70⅛
200	do.......	76⅛	100	do.......b3.	71
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	105⅛	400	C., C. & I. C. R....	42⅛
300	do.......c.	105⅛	300	do.......	42⅛
300	do.......	105⅛	100	do.......b3.	42⅜
100	do.......s3.	105⅛	100	do.......	42⅜
400	do.......b3.	105⅛	300	do.......	42⅜
500	do.......	105⅛	400	do.......	42⅜
800	do.......	105⅛	100	do.......c.	42⅜
500	do.......b3.	105⅛	200	do.......	42⅜
1.0	Bost., H. & Erie....	9⅛	100	do.......	42⅜
2000	do.......	9	800	do.......	43
300	do.......	9⅛	500	do.......b30.	43⅛
100	do.......b3.	9⅛	1200	do.......	42⅞
300	do.......b3.	9⅛	200	do.......	42⅞
200	do.......s3.	9	500	do.......b3.	42⅝
500	Pac. R. of Mo..b3.	59⅜	400	do.......	42⅝
300	do.......	59⅜	500	do.......b3.	42⅝
			600	do.......	42⅝

FRIDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The very partial success of the Anglo-American Syndicate in placing the New 5 ℘ cent. Loan of the United States, reported on the Street and in the Gold Room about 1 o'clock to-day, stiffened up the sales of Gold to 113¾@⅞@¾ ℘ cent. There was, also, a good demand for Exchange on London, but the supply of borrowed Bills on Stock collateral again made its appearance to the extent of £100,000 or more, and the rates of yesterday were kept steady at 109⅝@109¾ ℘ cent. Money was in sharp demand from the Stock Brokers, and extra rates over 7 ℘ cent. were the rule rather than the exception near the close of Bank hours. The curious point in the market is that the Share speculation continues not only strong, but embraced today two or three Stocks that had been measurably neglected for a week or more. Notably among these is Pacific Mail, which on news of another accident to the steam fleet of the Company, *advanced* 2 ℘ cent. on the last price of yesterday, and 4 ℘ cent. above the price two or three days ago.

The other Public Funds of the United States closed firm this afternoon in sympathy with the rise in Gold, and on the moderate sums of Coupon Stock offered to the great dealers. The Railway Mortgages continue steady, and the Share speculation, after a day of much activity, closed somewhat feverish on the general list, with exceptional buoyancy on Pacific Mail, Hannibal and St. Joseph, C. C. and Indiana Central, and the Maryland Coal Stocks. Gold, 113¾@114 ℘ cent. The transactions in Western Telegraph were again large, but without the violent and frequent fluctuations of yesterday. Nothing new was developed of the "jolly row." inside the Direction and Executive Committee, in fighting the recent *Bull* movement in the Stock outside the Office. In reference to Pacific Mail, it is surmised that Capt. Stockwell has again taken the field to put the price up, by guaranteeing large *Bull* purchases against loss within a given time.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 7.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s.........	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	115¾	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	116¾	116¾
American Gold................	113¾	113¾
Bills on London, 60 days.......	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	106	105⅝
Chicago and Rock Island......	113¾	113⅜
North-west Common..........	83¾	83¾
Pacific Mail..................	74¼	76½
St. Paul Preferred............	*76	*76
St. Paul Common............	54	54¼
Ohio and Mississippi..........	48¾	48¾
Western Union Telegraph.....	92	91⅞
Erie........................	66¾	66¾
Union Pacific................	35¼	35¾
Lake Shore..................	95¾	96
C., C. and Indiana Central.....	41½	42¼
Toledo and Wabash..........	73¾	73¾
North-west Preferred.........	92½	92⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph.......	50¼	52
Atlantic and Pacific...........	36⅜	36¾

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1873.

Gold receipts........................	$640.117 00
Gold payments........................	1,833,378 10
Gold balance........................	36,056,644 76
Currency receipts........................	2,045,187 67
Currency payments........................	342,310 30
Currency balance........................	24.948,928 38
Customs........................	594.000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81........117¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....114⅝
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81........118¾	5-20 reg., '67........114⅝
5-20 reg., '62........115	5-20 coup., '67........116⅝
5-20 coup., '62........115	5-20 reg., '68........114⅝
5-20 reg., '64........115	5-20 coup., '68........116⅝
5-20 coup., '64........115	10-40 reg........111¾
5-20 reg., '65........115	10-40 coup........114¾
5-20 coup., '65........115¾	5s coup., '81........113⅜
5-20 reg., n. i. '65........114¾	6 Currency........115⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old........ 81¾	Rhode Island 6s......100¾
Tenn. 6s, new........ 81¾	Alabama 8s........ 82
Va. 6s, Cons. bds........ 55½	Arkansas 6s, Funded. 38
Va. 6s, Def. bds........ 14½	Texas 10s of '76........ 73
Ga. 6s........ 75	Ohio 6s, '81........102
Ga. 7s, new........ 89	Ohio 6s, '86........103
Ga. 7s, ind........ 85	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77..... 97
N. Car., N.C. C. Coup. 60	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79..... 97
N. Car., N.C. E.Coup. 44	N. Y. Reg. B. L......105⅛
N. Car., new........ 17	N. Y. Coup. B. L......105⅛
N. Car., Special Tax.. 10	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
S. Car., Jan. & July.. 21¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
S. Car., F. A. '66........ 23	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Mo. 6s........ 94	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is. 90¾	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.103
La. 8s, Levee, of '75.... 50	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75 103
Conn. 6s........101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76 103

The following are the numbers and denominations of the United States 5-20 Bonds of 1862, which will be called in for redemption in Gold by the Secretary of the Treasury after the three months' notice from March 1. Of the Second Series of Coupon Bonds only $39,602,500 are now outstanding. The whole of these are to be redeemed, together with half the original Third Series and $10,000,000 Registered Stock. The total is $100,000,000.

SECOND SERIES.

Denominations.	Numbers on bonds.	Amount of bonds.	Par value.
$50s........	10,76@27,798	10,500	$525,000
$100s........	25,23@50,646	26,685	2,668,500
$500s........	16,80@41,374	17,410	8,705,000
$1,000s........	27,4,4@71,259	27,701	27,701,000
Total........			$39,602,500

THIRD SERIES.

$50s........	1@12,876	9,010	$450,500
$100s........	1@11,030	28,620	2,932,000
$500s........	1@70,144	16,054	8,327,000
$1,000s........	1@52,273	38,658	38,658,000
Total........			$50,397,000
Total both series........			$90,000,000

REGISTERED BONDS.

$50s........	841@ 1,300	66	$3,300
$100s........	5,992@ 9,419	782	78,200
$500s........	2,959@ 5,680	507	253,500
$1,000s........	13,151@22,918	1,780	1,780,000
$5,000s........	4,1,3@ 7,265	439	2,195,000
$10,000s........	4,775@ 9,600	569	5,690,000
			$10,000,000
Total........			$.00,000,000

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,583,080; amount marketed, $2,873,490.

The Queen Fire Insurance Company (Liverpool and London) make a creditable exhibit, in its statement printed elsewhere.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. A. G. Crane, No. 26 Pine-street, of the bonds of the City of Elizabeth, and of Union County, of New-Jersey.

The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the month of January were:

In 1873........	$277,775 65
In 1872........	273,024 26
Increase in 1873........	$4,751 39

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of money thus released from investment must find its way into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, (86½ and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 103½@103¾.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 92½ to 92¾. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ AARON G. CRANE,
No. 26 Pine-street, New-York.

Elizabeth City, N. J., and Union County, N. J., 7 per cent. bonds, payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, a specialty for ten years past; a small amount for sale, paying 8 per cent. on investment. $15,000 Elizabeth, N. J., Water Company first and only mortgage bonds for sale at 95 and interest. Interest payable May and November at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 10: Nos. 107, 111, 19½, 110, 136, 200, 227, 267.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary Cases—3742, Pyle vs. Morgan et al.; 3753, The Wheaton Quarry Company vs. Jones; 3844, Elsworth vs. Lee et al.; 3855, Hultben et al. vs. Westervelt et al.; 3857, Nixon et al. vs. Guerin; 3860, White et al. vs. Wood; 3861, Van der Roest vs. Bridge; 3867, Claflin et al. vs. Wilson; 3869, Hissenbuttel vs. Thompson et al.; 3870, Cornelius et al. vs. Kitchen et al.; 3871, McDonald vs. Macy; 3873, Weed vs. Wilder et al.; 3874, Myers vs. Mead; 3875, Paige vs. De Wolf; 3876, Coyle et al. vs. Connor; 3877, Cooke et al. vs. Schuman; 3879, Spelman et al. vs. Weil et al. Argument Calendar—3700, Livermore et al. vs. Bamberger et al.; 3824, Isaacs vs. Robinson.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Fancher.

Ellsworth *vs.* Muldoone; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Fancher.

In re will of J. J. Pentz, deceased; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Loudon *vs.* Demme; motion granted conditionally.

Baldwin, Receiver, *vs.* Martin; order of discontinuance.

Moses *vs.* McKeon; Jungman *vs.* Vaupel; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Beaumont *vs.* Beaumont; memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Robinson.

Friedenthaler *vs.* Block; motion denied.

By Judge Larremore—In Equity.

The Blue Ridge Railroad Company *vs.* Kimpton; allowance $350 to defendant.

Fearing *vs.* Irwin; decree settled.

Weeber *vs.* Fitzpatrick; judgment for distribution of fund as per findings; decree to be settled on notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Ordered, That a new calendar be made for the March term. New notes of issue must be filed in all cases or they will not be put on the calendar. Such notes of issue must be filed before Feb. 24.

Presentation to Rev. Thomas H. Burch.

The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirty-seventh-street, on Thursday prepared a pleasant surprise for their pastor, Rev. Thomas H. Burch, who, on returning from evening service, found his residence in occupation of his flock. Mr. Joseph Fettrich, the Superintendent of the Sunday-school, on behalf of the visitors, presented the pastor with a number of valuable books and a vase of beautiful artificial flowers. The pastor's wife was also the recipient of a number of handsome articles from the ladies of the congregation. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. McAllister, George F. Hamilton, and others. An excellent supper supplemented the ceremony.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 7, 1873.

COFFEE—There is not much animation in the general market, but values are firmly supported, on quite moderate offerings of desirable samples. Sales have been reported of 947 bags Santos by the Esperance here, and 3,500 bags Rio, by the B. Stenken, to arrive at New Orleans, on private terms. Quotations as in our last.

COTTON—A limited business has been reported for early delivery on the basis of previous quotations, closing somewhat nominal. Sales, 791 bales, including 314 bales to shippers, 349 bales to spinners, and 128 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a moderate movement has been reported at a further advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℘ lb. Sales have been made of 15,600 bales, (of which 1,900 bales last evening, and 13,700 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with February contracts closing at 20 5-16c.; March, 20 9-16c.; April, 20 15-16c.@21c.; May, 21¼c.; June, 21 9-16; July, 21⅞c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,697 bales, including 2 bales from Georgetown, 2,419 bales from Norfolk, 1,276 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 21,125 bales, and for the week 119,959 bales, against 115,713 bales the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,365,616 bales, against 2,001,132 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Good Ordinary........	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Strict Good Ordinary........	19 9-16	19 13-16	20 1-16	20 3-16
Low Middling........	20	20⅛	20¼	20⅜
Middling........	21⅛	21⅜	21½	22
Good Middling........	23	23⅛	23¼	23⅜

EGGS—Have been less urgently sought after and quoted easier and irregular in price, fresh ranging from 35c.@42c. for inferior to prime marks; Limed, 28c.@34c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very slow movement in State and Western Flour since our last. The export inquiry has been limited, and the home trade demand has been confined to small, jobbing lots Prices have been generally quoted weak and drooping, though on full lines of desirable extras holders have been unwilling to make important concessions. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bbls., all told, including inferior to extra choice Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$7 10, chiefly at $6 65@$6 85; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 30@$7 80, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; good to very fancy do., $7 80@$8 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 25@$7 65, chiefly at $7 45@$7 60; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, $7 40@$7 80; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 90@$8 40, ℘ bbl.

Southern Flour has been quoted about steady, on a moderate movement. Sales, 925 bbls. at from $6 60@$9 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $9@$13 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras, chiefly at $10 50, ℘ bbl....California Flour scarce and quiet; small lots sold at $10 25@$10 50 ℘ bbl....Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 75@$6 40 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 90@$6 30 ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been quoted rather easier in price, on a moderately active inquiry, at $3 40@$3 65 for Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 40@$3 50; $3 40@$3 50 for White do.; $3 40 for Jersey; $3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 750 bbls. in lots....Bag Meal dull and heavy at $1 17@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 60....Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour inactive within the range of from $3@$3 20 for State, and $3 15@$3 25 for Pennsylvania, ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Trade slow; prices about steady. Sales, 1,100 boxes Layer Raisins, in lots, at $2 05; 500 boxes loose Muscatel do., $2 40@$2 45; 200 half-boxes Valencia at 8c.@8½c.; 200 bbls. Currants at 6¾c.@6½c.; 5 cases Leghorn Citron at 36c.; 30 casks Prunes at 8c., and 100 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, at 20½c.@21c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite dull and nominal as to values. Holders of strictly prime stock have been comparatively firm in their views, and not urgent in offering supplies. The demand, however, has been very tame, as well for shipment as for milling. Quotations remain about as last reported. No important transactions have been reported. Small lots sold at $2 25 for prime White Western, from store; $2 for Amber do., and $1 54@$1 58 for No. 3 Spring. Buyers claimed a reduction on full lots of 2c.@3c. a bushel....Corn has been comparatively quiet, and quoted rather easier in price. The main call has been for prime old Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,000 bushels at 63½c.@64c. for ordinary to prime Old Mixed Western, in store, chiefly at 64c. for prime samples; 66c. for old do., afloat; 65½c.@66c. for New Mixed do.; 66c.@67c. for White Western, and 60c.@62c. for Jersey Yellow....Rye dull and unchanged....Barley quiet at old figures....Of Barley-malt, 10,000 bushels Two-rowed State sold at 95c.@$1; market steady. ....Oats have been quoted essentially as before, on a slow movement. Sales, 32,500 bushels at 53c.@54½c. for New Mixed Western, 52c.@53½c. for New Black do.; 54c.@57c. for fair to very choice New White do.; 52c. for poor do.; 53c.@54c. for Mixed State; 55c. for fair ordinary White do....Feed in light request at $23@$24 ℘ ton.

HEMP—Manila has been more freely dealt in but at easier rates; sales, 5,000 bales at 10c.@10¼c., and 2,000 bales to arrive, at 10c., gold. Of Jute Butts, 500 bales sold at 2 1-16c. currency. Market otherwise devoid of animation. We quote American at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $195@$240 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 10c.@10¼c.; Sisal, 8¾c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@2¾c.; Jute Butts, 2 1-16c.@2¼c., currency, ℘ lb.

HOPS—Notwithstanding the free arrivals of both foreign and domestic, holders yet claim full prices for all desirable grades of stock, while buyers evince no disposition to operate with freedom at asking figures. There has been rather more call for good old stock, within the quoted range. Fine Californians have been offered and sold this week at the price of best New-Yorks, though no important dealings have been reported. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 45c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Western, growth 1872, 42c.@55c.; Ohio, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; English, 35c.@45c.; Belgian (Alost,) 35c.@40c.; California nominal, 55c.@60c. The week's receipts have been 571 bales Domestic and 893 bales Foreign, and the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 19,084 bales Domestic and 18,538 bales Foreign.

METALS—Copper has been firm and in good request; sales, 400,000 lbs. Ingot at 34c.@34½c. for prompt, and 35c. for forward delivery; also, 200 tons English at 30c.@30½c....Scotch Pig-iron scarce, and held above the views of buyers as a rule, checking business; Glengarnock quoted at $57; Gartsherrie at $59; Eglinton at $56. American Pig-iron inactive, but firm; 200 tons sold on the basis of $49 for No. 1, and $48 for No. 2. Iron Rails and Scrap Iron quiet, the latter quoted up to $60, and $62 50 from yard; and Rails as before......Lead dull at $6 37½@$6 50 for ordinary foreign Pig, gold....Of Spelter, 50 tons sold at 7¾c., gold; market strong....Pig-tin quite tame, with Straits quoted at 31c.@31¼c., and English at 31c.@31¼c., gold. Tin-plates have been more active and quoted steadier, with sales of 500 boxes assorted Charcoal at $11 35; 2,750 boxes Charcoal Terne, part at $10@$10 25 for 14x20, and part at $21 50@$22, gold, for 20x28; 2,500 boxes Charcoal, March delivery, on private terms; and 1,500 boxes Coke at $9 87½@$10, gold....Zinc inactive at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in quite moderate request within our previous range. Sales 169 hhds. low grade Porto Rico on private terms; and 205 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 70c.@76c. ℘ gallon. We quote: Cuba, 17c.@32c.; Porto Rico at 26c.@55c.; English Island at 30c.@58c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin rather quiet and unchanged; Strained quoted at $3 60@$3 65, with sales of 600 bbls.; also, 100 bbls. do. at $3 67½; 1,000 bbls. good Strained at $3 70; and 550 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 50@$4 62½ ℘ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at $3 62½@$3 75 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been active and buoyant; sales, 390 bbls. merchantable at 69c.@69½c.; 100 bbls. shipping at 70c.; and 600 bbls. do., buyers February, at 70c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet on the basis of 9c....Refined dull at 19¾c. for prompt, and 20c. for February options; sales, 1,500 bbls., prompt, at 19¾c., and 1,800 bbls., February, at 20c....Refined at Philadelphia quiet, closing at 19½c....Refined in cases quoted weaker, on the basis of 27c....City Naphtha quoted nominally at 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, but nominally unchanged as to price; 150 bbls. new Western Mess, sold in lots, at $14 37½ ℘ bbl.; and 350 bbls. do. March delivery, at Chicago, at $12 30 ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs rather dull and quoted easier, especially City, which ranged from 6c.@6⅜c.; Western, 5⅝c.@6c., the latter an extreme at the close....Cut Meats have been less active at about former rates; sales, 210 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c.; 63 boxes Dry-salted Hams, 18 lbs., on private terms; 160 boxes Short-cut Hams at 9½c., 150 boxes Bellies at 8c.@8¼c.; 1,350 fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 16,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 8½c.@8¾c.; 1,300 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@11¼c.; 670 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 10c.@10¼c., and small lots of Smoked Meats within the range. Also 100 boxes dry-salted Shoulders, Chicago delivery, at 4¾c., and 100 boxes Long Cut Hams, 20 lbs., Milwaukee delivery, at 9¼c. We quote: Pickled Hams at 9¾c.@11¼c.; Shoulders at 6c.@6½c., and Bellies at 7c.@8¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c.@5¾c.; do. Hams at 8¾c.@10c.; Smoked Hams at 11½c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7c.@7½c., ℘ lb....Bacon has been quite dull since our last, but quoted about steady as to price. Sales, 140 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@7¾c., 30 boxes Long Clear at 7c. Also, for Chicago delivery, 200 boxes Short Rib and 250 boxes Long Clear at 6¾c., and 150 boxes Short Clear at 6⅞c., cash....Lard has been in quite moderate request for early delivery, at about previous quotations; sales, 200 tcs. Western Steam at 8¼c.; 450 tcs. City, Steam, and Kettle, at 8c.@8⅛c.; 86 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8c. For forward delivery there has been a moderately active movement reported at about steady figures; sales 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, March options, part at 8¾c.; 2,750 tcs. do., April, at 8¾c.@8 9-16c., chiefly at 8 9-16c.; 2,250 tcs. Refined, February options, at 8⅜c.@8¾c., chiefly on the basis of the latter rate for best City; 250 tcs. Western Steam, Chicago delivery, February, at $7 30, and 500 tcs. do. do., March, at $7 55....Beef products, in rather light demand to-day, within the previous range. Sales, 120 bbls. and 20 tcs. We quote at from $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$23 for Prime Mess; $23@$35 for India Mess, and $26@$32 50 for Extra India Mess....Beef Hams, $30@$33 ℘ bbl....Butter, of prime to choice grades, has been in moderate demand, mostly for home use, and quoted strong in price....Cheese has been rather less active, but held with firmness. We quote Butter within the range from 32c.@35c. for fair to prime State dairies; 35c.@42c. for fair to very choice half-tubs and pails, and 43c.@45c. for very fancy do., in small lots; 10c.@22c. for poor to fine Western; 18c.@25c. for common to choice Western Roll, and 7c.@7½c. for Grease stock....And Cheese at from 12c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly choice Factory, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been quoted steady, on a moderate movement; 1,150 bags sold at 9¾c.@10 1-16c. for fair to strictly prime. Nothing really new in Flax or Timothy. Linseed has been in moderate demand at firm prices; sales, 4,000 bags Bombay at Boston at $2 47½, gold, cash. We quote: Clover at 9¾c.@10 1-16c. ℘ lb.; Rough Flax, $2@$2 10; Timothy, $3 65@$4, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 60@$2 65, gold, ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Has been quoted steady, but has been in limited request, with Castile quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after, mostly on refining account, at steady prices, fair to good refining Cuba ranging from 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 9¾c.@9⅞c. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 195 hhds. Martinique at 8⅜c.; 130 hhds. about scant fair refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; 600 hhds. Centrifugal, represented as having been placed at 9⅛c.; 2,123 boxes Clayed and Derosne, chiefly Derosne, on private terms; and 130 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8¼c.@9¼c., ℘ lb. Refined steady, but not in much request.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 149,000 lbs., very good to prime, at 8¾c.@8 15-16c.; market firm. Of Grease, 495 pkgs. sold at 6¾c.@7¾c., chiefly at 6¾c.@6¾c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately inquired for within the previous range; sales, 1,072 half-chests Green and 2,297 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in quite moderate request within the previous range; sales, 200 hhds. for shipment and 100 hhds. for home use at 8c.@16c. ℘ lb. Seed-leaf dull but steady; sales, 100 cases 1871 Connecticut at 50c.@60c.; 100 cases 1871 Pennsylvania on private terms, and 100 cases Old Crop Sundries at 8c.@14c., ℘ lb. Of Havana, 200 bales sold at 85c.@$1 ℘ lb. Manufactured in demand and firm.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 93½c. ℘ gallon, closing firm at this rate.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate business reported in the way of berth freights at firm rates, the movement having been checked by the scant supply of room available. The offerings were mostly of Provisions, Cotton, and Grain. There was a rather slow trade noted in the way of charters, owing in good part to the scarcity of suitable tonnage; rates ruled strong. Vessels for Petroleum and Grain were in most request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 400 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; 600 boxes Bacon and 250 tcs. Lard at 25s.@30s., and, by steam, 500 boxes Bacon at 50s. ℘ ton....For London, by steam, 3,600 boxes Cheese at 50s. ℘ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bags Clover-seed at 40s. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 637 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s. 3d ℘ quarter....For Havre, an Austrian brig, 248 tons, with general cargo at £775....For Antwerp, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard and 370 boxes Bacon at 45s. ℘ ton....For Bremen, a German bark 636 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,600 bbls Refined Petroleum, reported at 6s. ℘ bbl....For Hamburg, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard at 45s. ℘ ton....For Stettin, by sail, 150 tcs. Lard and 162 boxes Bacon at 45s. ℘ ton; also, a Danish brig, 193 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. ....For the Continent, a German bark, 531 tons, (to arrive,) with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 5s. 9d., with privilege of the Baltic, at 6s. 3d. ℘ bbl. ....For the Baltic, a German bark, 395 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 7s.; and another, 390 tons, (to arrive some weeks hence,) with about 2,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Bilboa, an American brig, 295 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 9s. ℘ bbl.; and a British brig, 242 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. do., on private terms....For Valparaiso, a British ship, 734 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms....For New-York, a British schooner, 193 tons, with general cargo, from Bahia, at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 7, 1873.

Trade at Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon was small, being confined to the sale of a few coarse Beeves held over from the previous day; 13 cars of Cattle were due, but did not come to hand on time. On Yesterday forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade in Beeves was slow, and the lots on hand were not cleared off. The same condition of trade was manifest on this forenoon. Quality ranged from poor to good. The Cattle looked much harassed from delay on the road, and had lost heavily in weight; prices ranged on both days from 9c.@14c. ℘ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8¼ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net; Steers sold from $63@$75 ℘ head. A few choice milk-fed Veals came to hand and sold off easily from 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Trade in Sheep is very dull; on yesterday and to-day prices ranged from 5¼c.@8¼c. ℘ lb.; quality generally fair. Hogs have been very dull. The sudden thaw has acted unfavorably on all branches of the trade. Live Hogs sold from 5c.@5¼c. ℘ lb.; City dressed from 6¼c.@7c. ℘ lb., light Pigs included; general sales at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; Western dressed from 6c.@6¼c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 48 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 51 common Illinois Steers, from 10¾c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for White & Co. 36 rough Ohio Steers, from 10¼c.@11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 38 Cherokee Steers at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 170 Texan Steers, from 9¾c.@10c. ℘ lb., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 5¾ cwt.; 48 common Missouri Steers, from 9¾c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. C. Khan sold for self & Co. 104 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 49 rough but fat Kentucky Steers, from 11c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt. W. Fitch sold for self 80 good Illinois Steers, from 13¼c.@14c. ℘ lb., weight 8¼ cwt; 19 common Ohio Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. For T. Klemens, 72 fair Ohio Steers at $75 ℘ head; 106 common Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 186 common Illinois Steers, from 9¾c.@11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for Lehman Brothers 45 nice Ohio Steers, from 13c.@14c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 31 Ohio Oxen at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. B. W. Greene sold for self 21 common Steers at $63 ℘ head. C. J. Fagan sold on commission 74 State Bulls at 4¼c. ℘ lb., live weight.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Judd & Buckingham sold 190 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,100 lbs., at 5¼c. ℘ lb. Kase & Houver sold 188 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,168 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliott sold 210 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,380 lbs., at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 208 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,016 lbs., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 214 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,478 lbs., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 377 Ohio Sheep, weight 35,815 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 136 State Sheep, weight 14,280 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 255 Canada Sheep, weight 24,150 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day—918 head of horned Cattle, 3,820 Hogs, 1,269 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Weehawken Yards on yesterday afternoon—221 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 13 cars reported to arrive, were 1,683 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,724 head, or 572 cars, against 384 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull, with a large supply in the yards. There were not sufficient sales to make quotable prices. About 700 head were disposed of. Sales of 509 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,128 lbs. to 1,445 lbs., at $4 25@$5 50; 37 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,103 lbs. to 1,110 lbs., at $4 50@$4 65; 33 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,215 lbs., at $5 50; 32 Texas Steers, averaging 1,224 lbs., at $4 25. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 5,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,400 head, against 18,000 head for the same time last week. The market closed heavy at ¼c. off from last week on all grades. The pens are full of stock, which will be held over. Canada Sheep and Lambs, $5 50@$6; Western Sheep, $5@$5 50; choice lots a shade higher. Sales of 376 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 84 lbs. to 86 lbs., at $5 20; 200 Ohio Sheep, averaging 86 lbs., at $4 75; 187 Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 112 lbs. to 115 lbs., at $5 87½@$6. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 6,300 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 21,900 head, against 16,100 head for the same time last week. The market is at a dead-lock. Buyers are still out of the market, awaiting a decline. Prices nominal at $4 75@$4 90.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Cattle market opens dull, with a declining tendency; receipts ample, but the average quality poor. There is a decline of ¼c. ℘ lb. on all grades. Receipts of Milch Cows small, and prices unchanged. Sheep and Lambs, supply large, and market overstocked. There is a decline of ¼c. ℘ lb. on all grades; sales fine Wool Sheep at 5c.@7c.; coarse do. at 6c.@7¼c.; Lambs at 7c.@8c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat quiet, weak, and lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 22, cash; $1 24¾, seller March; No. 3 do., $1 09@$1 09½; Rejected, 95½c.@96¾c. Corn in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30¾c., cash; 31¼c.@31⅝c., seller March; 36¼c., seller May; Rejected, 27¼c.@27¾c. Oats in good demand at 26¼c.@26¾c. for No. 2; 23¾c. for Rejected. Rye dull and unchanged at 65¼c. for No. 2. Barley steady at 70c. for No. 2 Fall; 53c.@56c. for No. 3; Provisions steady. Pork sold at $12 10, cash; $12 30, seller March. Lard steady at $7 35, cash. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 4¼c., packed; 6¼c. for Short Rib Middles, 30 pounds average. Green Meats quiet and strong; nominally unchanged. Dressed Hogs active and higher for Heavy at $4 75@$4 80; steady for Light at $4 90. Whisky steady at 87½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—Tobacco active; prices for all grades firmly maintained; sales, 320 hhds. Flour firm and in good demand; sales of Family Extra at $7 50; A No. 1, $8 50; Fancy, $7 25. Wheat firm at $1 75@$1 80. Corn firm at 42c.@43c. Oats firm at 31c.@32c. Rye firm at 85c.@90c. Provisions in round lots quiet; active on orders. Pork sold at $13. Bacon sold at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at $12@$12 50; Plain, $12@$12 25. Packed Bulk Meats sold at 4¼c. for Shoulders; 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 9½c.@10c., loose. Lard sold at 8c.@8½c. for keg; 9c.@9½c. for choice Leaf; Steam, 7¾c.; order lots ¼c. higher. Whisky firm and in good demand at 89c.@90c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—Flour quiet at $8@$8 35. Wheat dull; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 72@$1 73. Corn quiet at 41c. Rye sold at 86c.@87c. for No. 2. Oats quiet at 30c.@39c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions quiet; buyers demand a reduction; holders firm. Pork nominal at $12 75. Lard quiet at 7¾c.@7½c. for Steam; 7¾c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats steady at 4¾c. for Shoulders, 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c. for Clear Sides, all fully cured. Bacon in fair demand; held at 5¾c. for Shoulders, 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c. for Clear Sides; buyers ⅛c. lower. Green Hams steady at 9¼c.@9½c. for 15 lbs. average; Green Shoulders, 16 lbs. average, 4¼c. Live Hogs steady and unchanged; receipts, 2,200. Whisky firm at 89c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—Flour active; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; sales of 3,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 58; 700 bushels White Michigan at $2 05. Corn steady; sales of 4,000 bushels, in store, at 53c.; 4,500 bushels No. 2, on the track, at 52c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo at 42c. Barley firm; Canada, 95c.@$1; sales of No. 2 Western at 95c.; two-rowed State at 78c.@80c.; four-rowed State at 90c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt—Sales of Western at $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western at $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada at $1 20@$1 25. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Feb. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 89; Amber Michigan, $1 74½, spot, $1 77 March, $1 80 April, $1 83 May; No. 2 Red, $1 72; No. 3, $1 62. Corn dull and lower; sales of High Mixed at 38½c., 43¼c., seller May; New Mixed, 38c.; White 39¼c.; Low Mixed, 38c. Oats dull and lower, at 39c. for No. 1, 34¼c. for No. 2, 30½c. for rejected. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 05@$5 35. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Flour steady; sales, 900 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn unchanged at 6,c. Barley firm; Bay Quinte, $1 10. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted, $1 25 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 31; No. 2, $1 23¾. Oats firm and in fair demand at 27c. for No. 2. Corn firm at 37c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 68c. for No. 1. Barley dull and lower at 72c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, and 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 75; No. 2 do., $1 70. Corn steady at 45c. for Low Mixed; High Mixed held at 46c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 39c. for No. 1. Petroleum dull and lower; sales of Standard White at 17c. in car lots; 18c. for small lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Cotton in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; Low Middling, 18⅞c.; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 8,306 bales; gross, 8,860 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,937 bales; to the Continent, 5,752 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 6,000 bales; stock, 210,604 bales. Weekly net receipts, 40,098 bales; gross, 46,219 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 22,846 bales; to the Continent, 14,582 bales; coastwise, 5,761 bales; sales, 31,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 7.—Cotton quiet; Ordinary, 17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; Low Middling, 19⅛c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 3,002 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,532 bales; sales, 302 bales; stock, 66,759 bales. Weekly net receipts, 19,500 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 14,526 bales; to the Continent, 4,748 bales; coastwise, 6,394 bales; sales, 4,920 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—Cotton firmer for good grades; Ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; Good Ordinary, 18½c.; Low Middling, 18⅞c.@19¼c.; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 2,032 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,794 bales; coastwise, 1,10[illegible] bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 42,7[illegible] bales. Weekly net receipts, 11,422 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,794 bales; coastwise, 7,320 bales; sales, 2,450 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 7.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 1,784 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; stock, 74,733 bales. Weekly net receipts, 14,529 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,393 bales; to the Continent, 492 bales; coastwise, 4,173 bales; sales, 8,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 91¼; New 5s, 90¾; Erie Railroad Shares, 53¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railroad Shares, 52⅞.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 91¼; New 5s, 90¾. Erie Railway Shares, 53.

PARIS, Feb. 7—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 72c. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 250,000f. during the past week.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 93¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales; the sales of the week have been 63,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and 3,000 bales on speculation; the stock in port is 445,000 bales, including 110,000 bales American; the receipts of the week have been 49,000 bales, including 29,000 bales American; actual export, 4,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and January, at 9 13-16c. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 373,000 bales, including 298,000 bales American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 2d.@12s. 3d. ℘ cental for average California White, and 12s. 2d.@12s. 3d. for Red Winter. Corn, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. ℘ quarter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 16,000 quarters, including 13,000 quarters American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 5,000 bales were American. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn, at this port, for the past three days, have been 14,000 quarters, including 8,000 quarters American. Provisions—Lard, 37s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Produce—Petroleum, 17d. ℘ gallon for Spirits, and 20¼d. for Refined. Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 50s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 7—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £32 15s.@£33 ℘ ton. Common Resin, 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 6, via KEY WEST, Feb. 7.—Exchange quiet but firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 14@14½ premium; do., short sight, currency, 15¾@16¼ premium; do., 60 days, gold, 29½@30 premium; do., short sight, gold, 33@33½ premium; on London, 43@43½ premium; on Paris, 24 premium.

The Peruvian Embassy to China and Japan.

The Embassy from Peru to China and Japan, whose departure from San Francisco was reported in our telegrams a day or two since is thus described:

The Legation is composed of the following gentlemen: Envoy Extraordinay Minister Plenipotentiary Capitan de Navio Don Aurelio Garcia y Garcia, one of the most distinguished officers of the Peruvian Navy, late commander of the powerful iron-clad Independencia, and a brother of Senator Jose Antonio Garcia y Garcia, was the former Minister of Peru in Washington. Secretary of the Legation—Don Juan Federico Elmore, LL. D., a Professor of Law in the University of Lima, and late Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Peru. Attachés—Don Emelio Guiroy, Don Joaquin Delgardo, Don Francisco Roa Tudda, Don Geraldo Garland, Don Julio Benavidez, and Don Amanzor Pazsoldan; Military Attaché, Major Francisco Ransor Pacheco, one of the aids-de-camp of the President of Peru; Naval Attachés, Lieutenant Octavio Freyre, and Lieutenant Nicanor Cranburn.

This Embassy is sent out by the new President, Don Manuel Pardo, for the purpose of concluding general treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with the Chinese and Japanese Governments, and with the more special object of regulating and establishing the principles on which the emigration of Asiatics to Peru shall hereafter be conducted. The agricultural interests of Peru are wholly dependent upon Chinese labor for their successful advancement. Over 13,000 Chinamen were introduced into the country during the last year. The Legation will aim to facilitate the importation of Chinese into Peru in greater numbers and of a better class than those that have heretofore been introduced into the country. To these Chinese immigrants the Peruvian Government will extend all the guarantees which are given them in the treaties made with other Christian nations. It was originally intended that the mission should proceed direct to its destination in two of the finest vessels of the Peruvian Navy, which had been specially prepared for the voyage, but the complications produced by the case of the Peruvian ship Maria Luz, in Yokohama, made the Peruvian Government change its plan, lest the appearance of the first Minister of the Republic, accompanied by an armed force, might be wrongly interpreted by the Japanese Government. All of the members of the Embassy are young men, none of them apparently exceeding thirty years of age, and have an appearance of being remarkably bright and intelligent.

Board of Apportionment and Audit—Heavy Claims Disposed of.

The Board of Apportionment and Audit met at 2 P. M. yesterday, all the members being present.

The resolution adopted by the board Nov. 11, 1872, to pay the Harlem Gas-Light Company $146,743 06 for lighting the public lamps during 1871, was rescinded, and the amount altered to $157,185 03, which amount was accepted by the company.

The claim of Charles Guidet, for paving West-street from Chambers to Canal-street, amounting to $31,533 50, was again taken up.

Mr. W. B. Smith, a City Surveyor, testified that he had measured the work done, and it amounted to 8,382 square yards. He had measured up to the north side of Spring-street, and not to the south side of Canal-street. This would make a difference of 125 feet. His measurement was made just after the work was finished.

The Controller proposed that three authentic maps should be taken, and the measurement of the distance averaged from them.

Mr. Guidet said his work extended to the north side of Spring-street, Canal and Spring streets running into each other at this point.

Mr. Stebbins remarked that the discrepancy between Mr. Guidet's claim and the amount awarded in Mr. Hatfield's report, about $11,640, did not arise from the difference of measurement so much as from the difference between the price charged and the price allowed.

Mr. Hatfield said of eighty-nine bids sent in for paving in 1871, the average was only $2 70 per square yard. This was at the same time Mr. Guidet was doing his work.

The Controller said Mr. Guidet made no distinction between new work and relaying.

Mr. Guidet explained that the price was averaged; that it took three times as long to do this as to do ordinary work, owing to the interruptions, and that the actual cost of it to him was over $19,060.

The Controller moved that the amount awarded to Mr. Guidet be $13,200.

Commissioner Van Nort moved to amend by allowing the contract price for new work, ($3 75 per square yard,) and $1 per square yard for repaving, making the total award $16,489 16.

The amendment was lost, and the Controller's motion was adopted.

The proprietors of the *Evening Globe* (defunct) who were awarded $12,000 for advertising, on a claim of $79,000, appeared and desired to reopen the matter, they not having been present at the last meeting of the board.

The board agreed to reopen the case and adjourned.

The City's Debts.

An application on behalf of Mr. Charles Guidet was made to Judge Davies, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, for a peremptory mandamus, to compel Controller Green to pay $55,000 on account of paving South Fifth-avenue and New Church-street. Under the contract made with the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Guidet was to be paid about $160,000 for the work. Of this amount seventy per cent. was to be paid when the work was finished. A payment of $46,000 has been made, and a mandamus was asked from the Court to compel the payment of the difference. It was not contended by the Corporation Counsel that the work was not done, but merely that where, as in this case, there was an adequate remedy by an ordinary action, a mandamus would not be issued. Judge Edmonds and Abraham R. Lawrence, who contended for the issuance of the writ, urged that where the statute provided for the discharge of a certain duty by a public officer, as did the statute under which this contract was made, the Court would compel the performance of that duty by mandamus notwithstanding the party injured had another remedy. The law itself directed the Controller to raise the money for this work by the issuing of assessment bonds. The Court suggested that the duty of raising the money was directly imposed, but that of paying it was only implied. As to the former, he would assume that the Controller had done his duty. Mr. Lawrence said of course the presumption of law is that officials perform their duties, although it sometimes proves a very violent presumption. The Judge said he was afraid the law was against the relators, but he would grant the mandamus if, after looking at the law, he could find any justification for so doing. Decision reserved.

A Ferry-Boat on Fire.

The ferry-boat D. S. Gregory, of the Cortlandt-street line, was found to be on fire yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock. Three of the hands, who were asleep in the hold, were awakened by the smoke. The fire was discovered between the coal-bunkers and the deck, and the deck had to be cut through and the bunkers torn down to get at the flames, which were extinguished with little difficulty. The damage was only about $100. Two men, who were working on the fire, fell overboard, but were rescued.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO READABLE BOOKS.
PUBLISHED BY HURD & HOUGHTON, NEW-YORK.
THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE.

I.

A MEMORIAL OF ALICE AND PHOEBE CARY, With some of their later poems. By MARY CLEMMER AMES. Illustrated by two portraits on steel. In one volume, crown 8vo. cloth, extra, $2

"The story of the life of these sisters is touchingly and beautifully told; and though the biographer laments the difficulties and the imperfections of her work, we are convinced that it could not have been committed to better hands."—*The Churchman.*

"It is a book of which we shall be fond—of which we shall be proud; because it portrays two rare and exquisite souls whose genius shed lustre upon American letters—whose saintly virtues sanctified and ennobled all womanhood."—*Chicago Post.*

HOMES AND HOSPITALS; or, Two Phases of Woman's Work, as exhibited in the Labors of AMY DUTTON and AGNES E. JONES. In one volume. 12 mo. cloth, $1 50.

This is a simple record of how two women worked among the poor and forlorn and it exhibits two ways in which they made themselves useful. The two narratives are most stirring and unaffected appeals to women, and thoroughly interesting.

[Published for the American Tract Society.]

"The story of what these two ladies accomplished has a profound interest."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

"It is a simple story, but it is of absorbing interest, as true stories are apt to be, if related in simplicity as this is."—*Hartford Courant.*

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
ART AT AUCTION
AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5TH-AV.
A GRAND COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
At 8 o'clock on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 17 AND 18.

In presenting these paintings for exhibition and sale, Messrs. Williams & Everett would frankly state that by reason of the great fire in November, the demand in Boston for fine works of art has been so affected that they have deemed it expedient to transfer a large portion of their valuable stock of paintings to New-York to be sold at the Somerville Gallery, where they are now on exhibition free.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & CO.,
SATURDAY, FEB. 8,
at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms,
No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; rose-wood and black-walnut parlor suites, in brocatel and reps; black-walnut centre and side tables; etageres, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, buffets, dining extension-tables, and chairs, lounges, rockers, brocatelle and lace window-curtains and cornices, cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows. Also, two black-walnut bar counters, with pipes complete, kitchen utensils, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 109 Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, $1,000 each; 278 Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 Mortgage Bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 3 Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, par $1,000 each.

For further particulars apply to
THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.
Sale adjourned to Feb. 10, at same hour and place.
T. M. DAVIS, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY.—SALE OF OPTICAL AND Mathematical Goods, Materials, &c.—United States District Court Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK TRUMPLER, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1873, at 10½ A. M., at No. 37 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, by Johnson & Van Tassell, auctioneers, a lot of optical and mathematical goods and materials, consisting of [illegible] instruments, [illegible] and appliances, magnifiers, [illegible], condensers, telescopes, ship telescopes, microscopes, opera-glasses, and eye-pieces for same, spectacles, and eye-glasses, English and French, and [illegible] and cords for same, spectacle cases, spirit levels, &c., &c., lately the stock in business of F. Trumpler above named.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 Broadway, corner 4th-st., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 4 P. M., a PRIVATE LIBRARY of rare and choice works. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS an assortment of miscellaneous books, new and old, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, a collection made by a Bibliomaniac. Catalogues are ready.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $15,000 WORTH of fine, silver-plated ware, spoons, forks, and cutlery,

will be continued daily,
at No. 18 John-st.,
commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., until further notice.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Saturday, Feb. 8, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges, landing ex E. Miller, at Pier No. 3 East River, 100 cases Valencia Oranges; can be examined on Pier No. 21 North River, 400 boxes Malaga Lemons ex Lophema.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—ON MONDAY, FEB. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 184 Water-st., the entire stock of E. H. Reeves & Co., consisting of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., by order of

GEORGE RICARDO, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 31, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1873, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, in New-York City, with thirty-five (35)

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Said horses must be bays, sound in all particulars, well broken, in good flesh and condition, from six to eight years old, not less than 15½ hands high, and each horse to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds.

The horses will be subjected to a rigid inspection by an officer of artillery, and none rejected by him will be received. The whole number must be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Satisfactory guarantees for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany all bids.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Normal College, &c., at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Public Instruction, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until FRIDAY, the 14th day of February, 1873, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the College building, situated on 4th-av., between 68th and 69th streets.

Specifications and plans of the building may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM WOOD,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA,
BERNARD SMYTH,
MAGNUS GROSS,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
Committee on Normal College, &c.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1873.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Will be received as above until MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., for the supply of 15,000 tons, more or less, best Lackawanna coal, as required for use of road for current year, mostly grate and egg, delivered F. O. B., on cars at Carbondale, Honesdale or Hawley, in about equal proportions monthly. Also, for supply of 2,000 tons, more or less, best Lehigh lump for foundry use, to be delivered at Long Dock, Jersey City, Scranton or Carbondale, Penn., and Waverley, N. Y., in about equal quantities monthly as required.

L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until Feb. 10, prox., for the supply of fifteen tons of best Cop Waste, Machined Cop, and Standard Machinery Waste, per month, more or less, for current year, to be delivered at Jersey City Shops, or shipped at foot of Duane-st., New-York, as required for use. Samples must accompany bids in all cases.

L. L. LOCKWOOD,
Purchasing Agent.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1873.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INvited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 15th day of March, 1873, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels of State Oats,
250 tons Timothy Hay,
60 tons hand-thrashed Straw,
5 tons Shorts,
10 tons Middlings.

All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y.; to be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1873.

J. M. MARSHALL,
Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Assistant Acting Quartermaster United States Army.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.

Office and Sales-room, 1,134 Broadway,
between 25th and 26th sts.
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial [illegible]: fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (préparation spéciale.)

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Matinée at 1½—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. [illegible] and Mr. Fuchs. Matinée at 1½.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—Mr. J. B. Studley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ROBINSON HALL.—READINGS by Mr. George Howard.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2—READINGS by Mrs. Scott Siddons.

STEINWAY HALL.—READINGS by Mr. J. M. Bellew.

The New-York Times.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. [illegible] we cannot, [illegible] to preserve manuscripts.

Our friends in Connecticut have an obstinate predilection for frequent elections—a costly luxury. They have had two elections within the year, and are now preparing for the third. Nevertheless, it must be said that with them frequent elections do not exhaust good candidates. The Republicans having been deprived, by his own act, of the privilege of renominating Gov. JEWELL, have named HENRY P. HAVEN, of New-London, for his place. This gentleman bears a very high reputation for business capacity and for integrity. He has been connected largely with the shipping interests of the State, has been President of a railway line, has taken a prominent part in local administration, and, withal, has found time and inclination for many religious and philanthropic enterprises. We could not express a higher opinion of his repute than by saying that he seems qualified to worthily succeed the honorable and able gentleman who is now Governor.

MR. JOE STEVENSON will allow us to say that he is becoming a nuisance. It was contemptible in him, in the first place, to undertake to throw a stain on the Speaker's reputation by endeavoring to implicate him with OAKES AMES. When he had undertaken that very mean piece of business, and failed in it, he ought to have retired into native obscurity and silent repentance. To continue calling and cross-examining witnesses, to no effect but to confirm the baseless character of his original assaults, is not only useless and absurd—it is malicious, as well. Judge POLAND, yesterday, politely but firmly closed Mr. STEVENSON'S mouth; and if that gentleman had had the sense not to have opened it so repeatedly before, he would not so often, in the language of the traditional Irishman, have "put his foot in it."

The Claims Committee of the Senate yesterday reported in favor of passing over the veto of the President a bill for paying a certain Dr. BEST, of Kentucky, $25,000 for his house, destroyed by the United States troops. This bill was vetoed on the 1st of June, last year, and, in reviewing the veto, the committee display a zeal in defense of their own previous action (for the bill was originally reported by them) which occasionally verges on ill-temper. Their remarks on the use of the veto power are very like a lecture, and an unnecessary and inappropriate lecture. The entire case at issue between the President and the committee is this: The President says Dr. BEST'S property was destroyed necessarily in the operations of the army, and the committee say it was not. On the evidence published, the President is right. According to that, the house, which was near Paducah, was used one day to cover an attack on a United States fortification. The next day, a renewal of the attack being expected, the house was destroyed. We have little doubt that under these circumstances the claim of the owner on the United States is not a good one. The committee, in reviewing the case, omit to notice the use made of BEST'S house by the rebels, and also omit to notice the recommendation, that, if such claims are to be recognized they should be submitted to a tribunal competent to hear both sides, rather than to Congress.

In spite of the effort to keep up with its business, the Legislature this year is little better off than usual. The average number of bills introduced at a session has been heretofore about 3,000. The present Legislature has been in session four weeks, and it has accumulated 800 of one sort or another. In the Assembly, fully three-fourths of these are private or local bills. It is perfectly plain that it is a physical impossibility to consider these bills according to the spirit of the rules relating to them. Neither in committees, nor in committee of the whole, nor in the final stages, can proper deliberation be bestowed. And we may add that if each of our legislators were a saint and a Solon by nature combined, the work could not be done. A radical reform in the scope and method of the legislative work is absolutely necessary.

It would help us to have a clearer idea of the importance of the bills introduced yesterday into the British Parliament, if we knew who were responsible for their paternity. For example, a measure so bold as that "providing for the purchase of the English railways" has little or no actual importance unless introduced by a member of the Cabinet, or some of the private members most nearly affiliated with the Government. It is tolerably certain that it is not a Government measure, since it was not specially alluded to in the Queen's speech, as it would certainly have been, had it been as much a part of the Government programme as the acquisition of the telegraphs was two years ago. In that case, it will merely serve the purpose of having the subject discussed and tabled till public opinion or the public purse is ready for it. The purchase of the Irish railways would undoubtedly be the first step made by a liberal Government in the direction indicated.

The Mayor in a Fume.

We have already said that the difficulties in the way of obtaining a good charter for the Government of this City can only be overcome by the exercise of patience, forbearance, and wisdom on all sides. There can be no "hole-and-corner" work over such a measure as this. It will necessarily be published and republished, discussed and rediscussed; the objections to it will be fully heard—we shall surrender a large part of our space to objectors who have anything sensible to say; and if there are any faults in the charter we shall assuredly not be the last to point them out. Therefore, all talk about "secret rings," "conspiracies," and the rest of it, is a mere bugbear got up by the Democrats and "Liberal Republicans"—convertible terms—to deceive the public. The charter will be open to everybody to criticise, and our criticisms will certainly be as free, and thorough, as those proceeding from any other source.

Unluckily, however, Mayor HAVEMEYER seems fully resolved to make a hopeless breach between himself and the Republican Party. The brawl which has already sprung up over the charter was originated by him, and not a day now passes in which he does not come forth to belabor the party which so largely helped to elect him. The other day he wrote a letter to the Committee of Seventy. On Thursday, Tammany Hall passed resolutions "indorsing" him—a very suspicious proceeding. Bad is it for any man to receive the "indorsement" of Tammany. On the same day the Mayor had an interview with a reporter, in which he substantially repeated the calumnies invented by those "Liberal Republican" journals which denounced Mr. HAVEMEYER during the campaign as a worn-out old fogy. It has not taken Mayor HAVEMEYER very long to get himself tucked up under the same clothes with the men who opposed him last November. In the course of this interview, the Mayor expressed his opinions about Gen. GRANT, the Credit Mobilier, and about many other subjects upon which his attention seems to be fixed, but which appear to have no direct reference to his duties. The public like to see their servants acting with reserve, dignity, and discretion. They do *not* like to see them perpetually holding forth to "interviewers," or explaining their conduct in letters, or attacking other people in the style of a "Liberal Republican" journalist in the month of August.

The Mayor, however, appears to have worked himself into a fit of ungovernable rage over the scarecrow of his own manufacture—this new Republican "Ring." His anger grows by what it feeds on. Of course, all the Democrats and their allies see the state to which Mr. HAVEMEYER has brought himself, and gloat over it, and are resolved to make as much out of it as they can. Consequently they fill the City Hall with their deputations, and put an "interviewer" on every staircase. Yesterday the "Liberal Republicans" had an innings. Our old acquaintance, JOHN COCHRANE, was there, but ETHAN ALLEN—who was going to make the streets flow with gore if GRANT were reelected—seems to have had the toothache. At any rate, he was not present. There was RUFE ANDREWS, however, to keep COCHRANE in countenance. Why have these men so suddenly taken a liking for Mr. HAVEMEYER? They had nothing but abuse for him last Fall. The reason is that Mayor HAVEMEYER has suddenly developed a liking for them. They see that he is going to "break" with the Republican Party, and that now they have a chance of getting a few offices. And what did Mr. HAVEMEYER say to this precious set of "Liberal Republicans"? He once more "pitched into" the Republican Party. Evidently one stubborn idea has got into his head—and it would take superhuman power to get it out again. "I feel," he said—and a written report of his speech was sent to us by his instructions, so that there can be no mistake about it—"I feel that the Republican Party in this State has lost some character in being led, administered, and influenced by a coterie whose members, if I am correctly informed, gamble all night to cheat each other, and intrigue all day to cheat the people." Now, this sort of vulgar abuse would flow with propriety enough from the *Tribune*, but does it become the mouth of the Mayor of this City? Among the recognized Republican leaders of this State are ex-Gov. MORGAN, Senator CONKLING, LYMAN TREMAIN, Gov. ROBERTSON, A. B. CORNELL—are these the men upon whom the Mayor heaps scorn and slander? We cannot suppose so—and yet they deserve the name of leaders more than anybody else he could name. He does not discriminate between them and some other Republicans, against whom he appears to have taken a personal dislike. He speaks even of the leaders in the *State*—not merely in the City. A more unfair, injudicious, ungracious attack was never made upon any party. And it was evidently not made in haste—the John Cochranes doubtless went to the City Hall knowing what the Mayor wanted to say, and the Mayor had his speech written out.

Surely, this is a very unfortunate quarrel for the Mayor to introduce into City politics. If he has lost his temper, some friend should persuade him to avoid seeing deputations for a few days. The work before us requires calmness and good sense—not pig-headed obstinacy or foolish displays of personal spleen. If Mr. GREEN is in any way responsible for these furious sallies of the Mayor, we are very sorry for it. If he is not responsible, he should beg of the Mayor to keep his name out of them. We once more express an earnest hope that the Legislature will ignore the course of the Mayor, deplorable as it is, and apply itself to the work of reconstructing the City Government, with a single eye to the welfare of the community. If Mr. HAVEMEYER chooses to consort with Tammany Hall and the Liberal Republicans—with CHARLEY LOEW on the one hand and JOHN COCHRANE on the other—no persuasion can turn him aside from doing so, for his opinions and prejudices are simply immovable. But we deeply deplore the mistakes he is at present committing, without the slightest hope that he will be induced to pursue a different line of conduct.

The Frauds of the Court-House Commissioners.

The chief importance of the figures which we publish this morning does not consist in the fresh light which they cast upon the rascality of TWEED'S confidential agent, JAMES H. INGERSOLL. That has been so fully established already that this additional chapter of villainy will only serve to add fresh proof to a case which possesses overwhelming evidence. The real point of the present disclosures is their bearing upon the payment of money claimed from the City by the Tenth National Bank. In regard to that bank, THE TIMES of Jan. 12 contained the following statement:

> Its managers placed an overdraft of a quarter of a million of dollars at the disposal of the Ring Court-house Commissioners, which investigation shows to have found its way, to a great extent, into the private account of JAMES H. INGERSOLL. All of which acts are explained by the following list of its directors for 1872:
>
> JAY GOULD, A. OAKEY HALL,
> J. P. ACKER, ERASTUS CORNING,
> BERNARD SMYTH, O. H. P. ARCHER,
> JOHN J. BRADLEY, HENRY N. SMITH,
> W. B. PALMER.

The chief value of the analysis of the Commissioners' accounts now published consists in the proof which they furnish of the statement above made, that an examination of JAMES H. INGERSOLL'S private account would show that the overdraft had been mainly expended for his private benefit, and in the inference to be drawn from it that the City, or, technically speaking, the County, Treasury is not liable for the repayment of the money. It is some satisfaction to have frauds brought to light by which something is to be saved to the tax-payers. We may get back the money stolen under cover of the proceedings of the Ring Board of Audit, but, at the present rate of progress, the existing generation will hardly get the benefit of it. We can partly neutralize the stealings of the Court-house Commissioners, because half their amount has not yet been paid to the bank which lent the funds to further them. Had A. OAKEY HALL (one of the directors of the bank) had his own way, even this slender consolation would not have been left to the swindled tax-payers. As a member of the Board of Apportionment of 1872, he tried again and again to procure the issue of bonds to pay for the quarter of a million of overdraft claimed by the bank. The last attempt of this nature made by the ex-Mayor was to cause a special meeting of the Board of Apportionment to be convened on Dec. 12, 1872, to which he submitted a resolution calling for the issue of the bonds so urgently demanded by Judge EDMONDS, as counsel for the bank. That resolution was only defeated by the firmness of Messrs. GREEN and STEBBINS.

If HALL is responsible for the resolution under which the Board of Audit allowed $6,000,000 of public money to be stolen, he is also responsible for the means by which INGERSOLL contrived to cheat the Treasury out of an additional half million of dollars. As we pointed out the other day, the appointment of four Commissioners for the completion of the Court-house was vested in the Mayor by the same act (County Tax Levy of 1870) under which the infamous Board of Audit was organized. In selecting INGERSOLL, COMAN, NORTON and WALSH as Commissioners he simply constituted a body which could be trusted to carry out the same conspiracy against the public purse in which INGERSOLL had already been one of the chief agents. Further investigation will doubtless disclose the fact that the money traced into the private account of INGERSOLL was, in part at least, paid out again to his master, TWEED, and that CONNOLLY received his usual percentage of the "steal." The payment of the last of the fraudulent warrants issued under the direction of the Board of Audit ceased in August. The payment of the first batch of fraudulent claims authorized by the Court-house Commissioners and concurred in by Controller CONNOLLY, conformably to his notions of the powers of the Finance Department, began in November, 1870, and ceased in March, 1871. By this time, $600,000 had been expended, of which a very large proportion was on account of purely fictitious claims, and found its way into the possession of JAMES H. INGERSOLL, subject, as we may assume, to further distribution among the rest of the thieving gang.

Be it noted, these six hundred thousand dollars were raised by bonds, which form a permanent addition to the county debt. The chances of getting this amount refunded depend mainly on the probability of compelling INGERSOLL or his confederates to disgorge. For the repayment of part of the amount, however, the Tenth National Bank is clearly liable. The expert who examined the warrants testified that at least one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars of the above amount were paid on indorsements believed to be forgeries. As we have frequently urged, this is a part of the general case of the people against these plunderers which has not received the attention it deserves. If a bank honored a forged check of a private depositor, it would be obliged to refund the money. The Broadway Bank and the Tenth National Bank have paid out millions of public money on indorsements stated to be forgeries. The manager of the one bank is now City Chamberlain, and the manager of the other claims to be Deputy Chamberlain. The hint may be sufficient to awaken the public to one view of their interests which has been somewhat neglected.

When the funds in CONNOLLY'S hands were exhausted, it was necessary to get further legislation to authorize the issue of Court-house stock. It is true that the law of 1870 had directed the Commissioners "to complete" the Court-house "for a sum not exceeding $600,000." This phrase had become, however, too familiar to Tammany legislators to prevent the Legislature of 1871 from voting "for the completion of the New-York County Court-house" the further sum of $750,000. This act was passed on April 19. As the attacks of THE TIMES had by that time rendered it somewhat difficult for CONNOLLY to procure an immediate sale for his bonds, "County Court-house stock No. 5" could not be forced upon the market. The Tenth National Bank came, however, to the rescue of the Commissioners, who had already pined under a two months' abstinence from stealing. Ten days after the passage of the law (chapter 583 of 1871) the first advance was made by the bank to INGERSOLL & Co., and the overdraft was continued up to the date of the publication by THE TIMES of the secret accounts of the Ring. On July 21, 1871, INGERSOLL pocketed his last $10,000 by the aid of the Tenth National Bank. On July 22 there appeared in THE TIMES a transcript of the warrants paid to INGERSOLL & Co. in 1869 and 1870. From that moment the game was up; the bank made but another two advances, and these on pay-rolls of which no part has been traced to INGERSOLL'S private account. Every dollar of the $250,000 which remain unpaid of the overdraft in question found its way into the private bank account of JAMES H. INGERSOLL. We trust the Tenth National Bank will be able to recover it from him, as it will thereby be better able to refund the pretty heavy amount of which the tax-payers must, one day or other, claim restitution at its hands.

The New School Bill.

The discussion upon the School bill before the Legislative Committees at Albany, on Thursday afternoon, took just the shape that we supposed it would. Those who are in favor of the bill introduced by Mr. PATTERSON, were present in force, and urged the adoption of the measure, with very slight modifications of its objectionable features; while there was no discussion upon the general merits of the bill. And here we may remark that the attempt to make this bill appear to be a Republican measure is not only unfair but most unwise and unjust. It was introduced into the Assembly by a Republican member, and has received the support of some Republicans who are undoubtedly well intentioned, but who may have been unwittingly used by the schemers who are endeavoring to push through this measure for their own ends. The bill, if we are correctly informed, was drawn by a Democrat; and, as we have already shown, its whole tendency is to degrade the high character which the central board should possess, to lower the qualifications of the local officers, and to make our public school system nothing more than a mere political machine. The Republicans in the Legislature, even if they look no higher than their own party ends, cannot afford to become responsible for the passage of a school bill which may be perverted to such a use. It is natural, perhaps, now that they have the power in their hands, that they should attempt to revenge themselves upon their opponents, who have made a nominally non-partisan board Democratic in all its aims and purposes.

But this is a very short-sighted view to take of the matter. The department which has the educational interests of our City in charge should be made, if such a thing is by any means possible, honestly and thoroughly non-partisan. It should be placed upon a broader platform and on a higher level than it has ever yet been, and it should be so organized that the largest number of the children of the rich and of the poor should receive the most thorough training and education from the most competent instructors anywhere to be found. A department placed upon such a basis as this would bring to the Republicans more enduring credit, and therefore more abiding influence politically, than any attempt to set in motion a machine to control votes could do; and before the Republicans commit themselves fully to this particular measure, it might be well for them to ask whether they are not aiding their opponents to forge a weapon which may hereafter be used against themselves with terrible effect.

We have been emphatic in the expression of our opinion regarding the present organization. Although there are some as good men connected with the board as are anywhere to be found, there are others acting as trustees or inspectors, or even as commissioners, who have not the first qualification for the places they hold, and who are not only dead weights, but a positive injury to the system. But, whatever may be said against the present organization, could be urged with even more emphasis against that for which it was a substitute, and to which it is now proposed substantially to return. The old organization was simply a political machine, and as it was adapted to that purpose almost exclusively, it will be found impossible to make anything else of it now. Indeed, the names of some of those who urged upon the committees the adoption of this bill, indicate very clearly that they seek the passage of the measure only for the purpose of using it as they used it before, simply for their personal profit. Among those present was one who managed to furnish the old board a suspiciously large share of its supplies. Another we recognize as having been very closely connected with parties deeply implicated in the Tammany frauds. Motives of policy alone ought to keep men of this stamp in the back-ground. Their advocacy of any measure is sure to bring suspicion on it, and if they persist in pushing this law, we may be compelled to state some facts which will fully explain the deep interest they take in this particular bill. Meanwhile, will not some of the members of the Legislature, who are thoroughly acquainted with our school system and its necessities, or the Committee of Seventy and the Council of Political Reform, give this very important matter their immediate attention, and mature some measure which shall be worthy of the high interests with which these schemers are now trifling?

Port Deposit.

Every one has by this time heard of the danger to which the village of Port Deposit is exposed. An ice-gorge has formed in the river immediately above the town, and daily grows in height and solidity. Behind this dam an immense body of water has collected, and the inhabitants of Port Deposit are anxiously awaiting the moment when this ice-gorge shall give way, and the descending flood overwhelm the town below.

This state of things has existed for many days, and it does not appear that the slightest effort has been made to avert the impending calamity. The people of Port Deposit perfectly comprehend the danger to which they are exposed, but they evidently regard it as being entirely beyond their control. The dam has formed by the action of the elements, and the people are disposed to let the responsibility of any disaster that may occur rest wholly upon the same capricious powers. Port Deposit either will or will not be washed away. Such is the conviction of its inhabitants, and they are content to leave the issue entirely to chance.

Now, it would seem that energy and ingenuity might triumph over even such a formidable enemy as an ice-gorge. Is it not possible to bore through this barrier, and let off the surplus water by degrees? Could not a canal be cut around the gorge, and the water be thus quietly drawn off? Or could not the experiment of blowing up a part of the dam be tried, with at least a better prospect of saving the village than is now afforded? These are questions which occur to every one outside of Port Deposit who reads of the ice-gorge, but they do not appear to have occurred to any one in the neighborhood.

Only a day or two ago, an ice-gorge formed in the White River in Vermont, and threatened the safety of five important and costly bridges. The Vermonters, however, did not sit down with folded hands, and leave the safety of their bridges to chance. That is not their way. They undertook to blow up the ice-gorge with dualin, and although the work is not yet completed, it has proved so far successful that the height and pressure of the water have been materially reduced, and the danger which was apprehended has been almost entirely averted.

We are too much accustomed to regard our rivers as wholly out of the province of inventive ingenuity. We allow them to flow where and how they will, and never undertake to combat the danger which freshets and ice-gorges bring to the inhabitants along the banks. The Vermont people have just shown that an ice-gorge is not an unconquerable danger. Why should not the people of Port Deposit follow their example? At the worst, the experiment of blowing up the ice-gorge could do no more harm than is sure to follow when the icy barrier gives way from natural causes, while on the other hand it might at once put an end to all suspense, and save the village from its threatened fate.

Capt. Jack and the Modocs.

The success of the Modocs in their first encounters with our troops has made their chief, Capt. JACK, somewhat exacting in his conditions for a "big talk." When he sought an interview with Messrs. DORRIS and FAIRCHILD, he insisted that these gentlemen must come to his camp; a proper sense of his own dignity would not permit the chief to go to them. It is to be hoped that he will be more gracious when the Commissioners, recently appointed by the Indian Department, visit his country, as otherwise it may not be possible to carry out their pacific intentions. Yet, the individual who is thus punctilious about a meeting, is the leader of a band of not more than 400 savages, and his fighting force is even less than this. It is not, therefore, unlikely that it may become necessary to administer "discipline" to the Modocs before they can be brought to a sense of their true position and the power of the general Government. A place was provided for these Indians, some three years ago, on the Klamath Reservation; but Capt. JACK objected to live on the same reservation with his hereditary enemies, the Klamaths. So he and a band of warriors, some 300 in number, refused to be confined by its limits, and have roamed over the country whithersoever their savage will has led them, appropriating such property as they needed or desired, and scalping any white settlers who presumed to interfere with them. The restriction of their future wandering to the Oregon coast reservation, as is suggested by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is a most desirable arrangement.

The plan of reservations for Indians is generally approved by Army officers, and in fact by all who are best acquainted with the habits of the red men, as being best suited for the protection of settlers in their vicinity, and as a means of introducing civilization among the savages. But to give any force to this policy, Indians found off their reservations must be punished, and the authorities of the tribes be held strictly responsible for any depredations committed by their warriors or young men. If the actual offenders cannot be specified, it must be made the business of the chiefs to find them out, and bring them to justice. This will naturally lead to the establishment of some sort of judicial system by the Indians; but they can readily achieve this, and it will be a decided advance with them toward civilized usages. As an offset to this, some tribunal must be appointed before which the Indian may bring any complaint he may have to make against a settler or an agent, for it is unfortunately the case that the red-skins are not always the aggressors or the most guilty parties. The present Indian policy of the Government covers most of this ground, but it has not been the uniform custom to promptly punish such Indians as leave their reservations without authority, or insist upon bringing to justice every Indian who murders a white person. The savages have a clear enough comprehension of the Reservation laws, but they have seen them so frequently broken with impunity that they are likely to cease to respect them entirely.

If Capt. JACK and his Modocs had been forced to return to the reservation assigned to them when they first left it some time ago, they would probably have remained there, and the present war in Oregon would have been avoided.

MINOR TOPICS.

In the death of Prof. JAMES H. COFFIN, America loses one of her ablest mathematicians and meteorologists. Prof. COFFIN was a man of such extreme modesty that he was never estimated by the public at his true worth. It is to him, in a great measure, that we owe the important position which the science of meteorology has of late years attained. His work upon *The Winds of the Northern Hemisphere* was one of the earliest efforts to ascertain and formulate the laws of winds, and it is still an authority on the topic of which it treats. As a mathematician he was surpassed by no man in the accuracy of his investigations, and his text-book upon *Analytical Geometry* is a model of clearness and brevity of style. The simplicity of his character made him wholly indifferent to fame, but among men of science he was known as a student whose acquirements were inferior to those of no living mathematician, and as a demonstrator who never made an error.

During the last few months there has been quite an epidemic in the way of retirement among the Judges of the Superior Courts in London, and inasmuch as these functionaries, when they doff the ermine, are solaced with a pension equivalent to the full salary of a Justice of our Supreme Court—$17,500 a year—their desire for private life is by no means inexplicable. It is a somewhat notable circumstance that Mr. Justice ARCHIBALD, who was lately appointed, is brother-in-law to Mr. BARON POLLOCK, who was appointed a few weeks later, his being the very best judicial appointment made. Indeed, the British Bench to-day presents, in various instances, a curious example of ties of family connection—the more remarkable, inasmuch as the Judges have nothing to do with each other's appointment. Not only are Judges POLLOCK and ARCHIBALD brothers-in-law, but Judges POLLOCK and MARTIN are the same. Judge POLLOCK'S father was Lord Chief Baron. Judge DENMAN'S father was Lord Chief Justice. The ARCHIBALD family would seem to be singularly judicial, for Mr. Justice ARCHIBALD is son of a High Colonial Judge, and his brother, the British Consul-General at this port, was formerly Chief-Justice of Newfoundland. Further, in this connection, it may be added that the English Attorney-General is son of an eminent Judge.

The Irish Government are placed in an uncomfortable position by the disagreeable eccentricities of a high judicial functionary—Judge CHRISTIAN, Lord Justice of Appeals in Chancery. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is a very admirable and able man, but not a great equity lawyer, whereas the Lord Justice is supposed to be superior as an equity judge to any one living. The latter, despising the Lord Chancellor, loses no opportunity of protesting against his proceedings, actually commenting on the course he adopts from the bench. Recently an anonymous pamphlet appeared, which, couched in terms of the bitterest sarcasm, reviewed the doings of the Chancellor. Its profound ability instantly attracted attention, and, coupled with the animus known to exist, pointed to Judge CHRISTIAN as the author, who presently acknowledged that it came from him. A judge of a superior court can, in Great Britain, only be removed by an address of Parliament to the Queen praying for such removal. So this very sharp thorn must apparently continue in his hapless colleague's flank, as its wounds scarcely yet justify so high and mighty a course being adopted as could, apparently, alone remove him.

Ou est Lambert? has once more been the cry in Paris; but this time it originated, not in the inquiry of the simple farmeress who had missed her spouse in a Parisian crowd, but on the part of the police of the same capital. The M. LAMBERT "wanted" a few days ago was an ingenious person, who, appreciating the truth of the proverb that "it is an ill wind which blows nobody good," had conceived and executed a scheme of increasing his cash by pretending an influence with the Government, which, for a "consideration," he might be prevailed upon to exert to procure a remission of the sentence of Communist prisoners. With this view, he contrived to find out numbers of persons who had friends under sentence of penal servitude, and selecting those living in out-of-the-way places, went to work. His proceedings were attended with a certain formality, which, no doubt, told upon his clients. He produced a roll of parchment, and carefully inscribed their names and the sums paid. Trading on folly and ignorance, he of course had a large *clientèle*, and was making a very nice thing of his "happy thought," when the police, those nippers in the bud of so much ingenuity, came down on him.

The Cuban Loan.

HAVANA, Feb. 6, via KEY WEST, Feb. 7.—The steam-ship Wilmington, from New-York, arrived here this morning. Subscriptions to the $20,000,000 loan began yesterday. It is reported that the chances of the loan being taken up are favorable.

WASHINGTON [illegible]

[illegible]

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

[illegible]

Last Thursday was a great day in the House. The arraignment of Mr. J. B. Stewart drew together an immense audience, eager for excitement—for something in the old line of parliamentary sensation. It was a fine opening for the young man, and he plunged bravely in, and filled it, to repletion. The man was suited to the occasion and the scene. Mr. Stewart is six feet six—well-proportioned and firmly built—"none of your contract-made men," as a member of Congress, himself no Lilliputian, remarked. Of course, they got nothing out of him but oratory and piety, for "sly is J. B.," and conscientious; and I must say, the whole transaction partook of the nature of a farce—the arrest, the accusation, the defense, the interminable pow-pow that succeeded, and the sentence that consigned the offender to the quarters usually occupied by the contumacious culprits with whom Congress wrestles, valiantly, but vainly—an incarceration whose rigors are solaced by as luxurious viands as the prisoner may be pleased to order of Mr. Downing, and as much company as he may choose to receive. But if all this is farcical, Mr. Stewart's previous great public appearance was tragical enough. He it was who first leaped on to the stage, at Ford's Theatre, after Wilkes Booth; who pursued him through the private entrance, and caught his horse by the bridle, and only let go when the mad assassin struck at him with his knife.

Preceding this dramatic exhibition in the House, was an interesting discussion on the bill to restore to the surviving soldiers of 1812, in the South, the pensions withheld from the time of, and because of, the rebellion. Mr. Willard, Mr. Cox, Mr. Maynard, and Mr. Hawley all did themselves credit, but Butler "came also among them," and made the most startling *coup de main* of the occasion. Coming from him, the proposition to restore the pensions to these old veterans, without question as to their loyalty, had singular effectiveness. His assertion that "whether right or wrong" on that little Union matter, they ought to be recompensed on the old score; that they had "earned the right to be wrong," was one of those brilliant fallacies that seem lovelier than the plain truth, and appeal to the popular heart, especially in the galleries. The truth is that if those old defenders and pensioners of the Government were rebels, or incited their sons or grandsons to rebellion, they were doubly guilty. Still I hope they will be forgiven, and get their pensions, though I fear that most of their claims, dubious as they have hitherto seemed, have been bought up for a song. Mr. Butler made another bold proposition last week. It was to enlarge the Hall of Representatives by alterations and removals which would almost amount to a reconstruction. This is, of course, flat blasphemy against Meigs—but what authority, human or divine, is respected at Washington when it stands in the way of improvements? Dismally dim and vast as is now that hall, what a weary waste of indistinguishable heads it would present, if thus expanded, unless the extension should let in outside light and air. Alexander Stephens is coming back, it seems. How small he will look in this great tumultuous arena—he who in the old hall seemed like a slight, delicate boy. It is strange to think of his return, for me, who remember the old scenes and surroundings when his pale, thin face and fiery eyes, his quick, nervous gestures and passionate eloquence always commanded attention. Will he be much changed, now that he is no longer the representative of a proud, rich constituency, and a feudal state of society? I hardly think it, for the man was not made by institutions—was not the creature of a system. I remember once meeting Mr. Stephens, in the Capitol grounds, walking with Mr. Webster, and it was to me a fine illustration of the splendor and dignity of genius that the small, attenuated figure and the pale, intense face lost nothing by contrast with him of whom one of Massachusetts' most classic poets, Dr. S. W. Parsons says:

We called him giant, for in every part
He seemed colossal; in his port and speech,
In his large brain, and in his larger heart.
Kings have their dynasties, but not the mind;
Cæsar leaves other Cæsars to succeed,
But wisdom dying, leaves no heir behind.

Well, it is a consolation to know that the worst of this sort of national bereavement is past. We have no more Websters, Clays, or Calhouns to lose out of the United States Senate. We part with most of our great men, nowadays, before they die—so get used to our grief by degrees.

Kentucky is to send back to the Senate Mr. McCreery. He was long spared to us, and duly prized, and yet we, the people, with the ingratitude and fickleness usually attributed to the rabble, looked for and rather desired something rich and rare from Kentucky. It reminds me of a little story of a bon vivant, who, while temporarily afflicted with gout, or dyspepsia, and obliged to diet, found himself at a public table, opposite to a sturdy, healthy farmer, who, finding nothing on the bill of fare more to his taste than "pork and greens," ordered that bucolic dish. When his plate was cleared, and the waiter came to change it, the farmer again glanced down that mysterious bill of fare, hesitated, and finally, to the astonishment of his *vis-à-vis*, ordered "more pork and greens." For the third time the waiter came for his empty plate; for the third time his eye ran down the bill of fare, and bewildered by the variety and the French, for the third time he ordered pork and greens, adding, "I don't know anything about your fine new-fangled dishes, but I *do* know pork and greens!" The poor gourmand opposite threw up his hands in horror, and cried, "Mon Dieu! Such an appetite wasted on pork and greens!" But I would make no reflection on the taste of the Legislature of Kentucky. They know their man, and he may not tax their powers of digestion; but I will say there is one thing we cannot digest, and that is, another proposition from Mr. McCreery to dig up the bones of the 20,000 soldiers buried at Arlington, in order to restore the estate, unharmed and unhaunted to the Lee family. As a legislator, Mr. McCreery may have been a success; as a resurrectionist, he was a failure. If, on his return, he persist in pressing his pet proposition, the Senate may receive it with phlegmatic toleration—they can bear a great deal in the way of treason and inhumanity; but there are loyal women in Washington—widows, and fatherless girls, and bereaved mothers and sisters—all made mourners by the war, who would cry "Shame!" from the galleries, though they should be ignominiously turned out the next minute. No. Those beautiful heights, those green, shadowy places are pre-empted by the dead. In God's name, let them rest there till God's great day. I would no more have the Confederate than the Union soldier disturbed in his well-earned repose. Side by side in the close graves, where the moldering hands may almost touch each other, let them lie in the sweet truce of death, in the solemnly consecrated brotherhood of American citi sons. Let us plant over them roses, whose kindred red [illegible] renew the old blood relationship, and vines, [illegible] creeping from grave to grave, [illegible] replace the old friendly ties so rudely broken in that sad, mad war.

Mr. Nye made another last dying speech on Friday. To see him stand up there, possibly for the last time, delivering a great oration, holding the galleries enthralled, and belaboring his brother Senators, was something both mournful and impressive.

Mr. Conkling spoke against taking Saturday for a holiday in the present great pressure of business—and spoke with admirable spirit and sense, but in vain—the boys would have their playtime. Whenever this Senator speaks, it is with force and precision and remarkable directness of statement. Young as he looks, and "passing fair," when he takes hold of a difficult question, with a grasp as firm as his handling is dexterous, we feel like exclaiming: "A Daniel come to judgment! Yea, a Daniel!"

They are agitating the subject of again grappling with the Washington Monument. I half wish they would let it alone—and [illegible] something of the past untouched by the contractor and the jobbist—something for the mad waves of improvement to dash against in vain. Why carry it up to the heaven-daring height first contemplated? Washington will not come down and pose himself on it—and we are hardly the people to utilize it, as the French did the Vendôme Column—as a favorite point for the sublime self-destruction of unfortunate poets and lovers and ruined gamesters and politicians. Here, where the poet and lover are one, and the gamester and politician are one, there is little need of it. Lord Bacon says: "The way to great place is by a winding stair," and from that "great place" our political idols fall fast and far enough. Lured by the three arch tempters of the age, alcohol, ambition, and avarice, they one after another cast themselves down and are dashed in pieces, leaving us to mourn and marvel

That we can call these delicate creatures ours,
But not their appetites.

An unknown patriot, who veils his light under the signature of "M.," writes to the *Chronicle* opposing the completion of the monument on the original plan as too costly an act of patriotism, and proposes, instead, to finish it off with "an appropriate entablature, and upon its top to provide for the constant burning of a fire that shall never be extinguished while the Republic shall exist."

Here is economy for you!

"M." also proposes that this perpetual fire shall be "watched and tended by a few war-worn veterans from year to year, and from century to century." It is a grand idea, but veterans, though prodigies of longevity, will die at last; even Revolutionary pensioners are giving out. Then what will be done? Must we have new wars to keep the monument in veterans? or shall we establish an order of vestal virgins, and look to New-England to supply the sacred fire-tenders? She will respond generously, as she always does in a patriotic emergency.

THE BEST CLAIM VETO.

Report of Senator Howe on the President's Veto of Bill to Relieve Dr. Milton Best.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—When, on the 1st June last, President Grant vetoed the bill for the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best, the message was referred to the Senate Committee on Claims. To-day Senator Howe, the Chairman of the committee, made a report from that committee strongly in opposition to the veto. The report says the objections of the President are not based upon the ground that the act is unconstitutional or that it was inconsiderately passed, and that neither of these objections could be well urged against it. The constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the payment of a private claim cannot well be denied by any one. The committee show that the act in question was passed after due and careful consideration, and say some statesmen and some jurists have maintained that the proper use of the veto power was limited to the cases of unconstitutional and rash legislation, but the text of the Constitution, as well as the usage of the Government, sanctions a broader use of the power. There can be no doubt that the President may interpose his veto to the passage of any bill, however constitutional it may be, and however maturely it may have been considered by the Legislature, and there can be no doubt that when he does interpose his veto it can only be overcome by the concurrence of two-thirds of each House of Congress. Thus in our governmental system the negative of the President counteracts the vote of one-sixth of each House of Congress. With the assent of the President a majority of each House can enact a law, but against his dissent two-thirds are required. Since therefore the Executive veto paralyzes so large a portion of the Legislature, it would seem that it ought not to be interposed except upon substantial and well-considered grounds, and it would seem quite evident that if the Executive assumes the task, with the help of his Cabinet, of reconsidering the expediency of all the laws which Congress matures, with the aid of all its committees and all its members, while he may sometimes correct mistakes, he may also sometimes make mistakes. The committee say the principal objection urged against the act is that it provides for a claim arising on account of the ravages of war. The message of the President states the circumstances under which the claim arose. The bill appropriates the sum of $25,000 to compensate Dr. J. Milton Best for the destruction of his dwelling-house and its contents, by order of the commanding officer of the United States military forces at Paducah, Ky., on March 26, 1864. In reviewing the reasons of the President for the veto, the committee admit that in some sense the destruction was "the ravages of war," but in their opinion the house taken from the claimant was for the use of the Government. The message asserts as a general principle of both international and municipal law that all property is held subject not only to be taken by the Government for public uses, in which case, under the Constitution of the United States, the owner is entitled to just compensation, but also subject to be temporarily occupied, or even actually destroyed, in times of great public danger, when the public safety demands it, and in this latter case Governments do not admit a legal obligation on their part to compensate the owner.

The committee, taking issue with the President, say they have not found any such general principle affirmed, either in international or municipal law, but have found the very reverse to be affirmed by all law, both international and municipal. They quote numerous legal authorities and several Congressional precedents in support of this view, and in reply to the President's caution that the payment of this claim would invite the presentation of demands for very large sums of money for necessary and unavoidable destruction of property by the army, they say the act for the relief of Dr. Best does not provide for the payment of property unavoidably destroyed; on the contrary it clearly discriminates against and disclaims liability for such payment. They reply, secondly, that if the principle involved in the bill be just, and be (as it has been seen to be) in accordance with the commands of all law and all precedent, the Government cannot be excused from making payment to Dr. Best because of the weight of the burden such payments would impose upon the Treasury. The committee say he who regards law or loves justice will be reluctant to see a loyal citizen reduced by the deliberate act of his Government to absolute destitution, and then turned away from the full till of the Treasury, which carry from year to year unused millions, a single year's interest on which would compensate for every injury coming within the principle of Dr. Best's claim. There is no warrant for believing that the principle recognized by this bill would involve the Treasury in large disbursements. It has already been seen that the bill establishes no new precedent. Congress has already paid several claims resting upon precisely the same principle. From the foundation of the Government it cannot be discovered that Congress has ever refused to pay a similar claim. If, as some profess to apprehend, similar claims for millions await payment, the question arises, where are they? During the eleven years since the late war commenced the whole amounts of claims of every kind recommended for payment by the Senate Committee on Claims, excluding those reported from the Claims Commission, will fall considerably below $1,000,000. In conclusion, the committee enter into a statement to show that no claim ever was or ever can be preferred against the Government resting upon more impregnable grounds than the claim preferred in this bill, and they therefore recommend its passage, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Howe also made a similar recommendation in relation to the bill appropriating $11,250 for the relief of Thomas B. Wallace, of Lexington, Mo., which was vetoed by the President on the 7th of June, 1872, for reasons similar to those set forth in the message vetoing the bill for the relief of Dr. Best.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Report of the House Committee on the Judiciary on Salaries of the President and Others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The bill reported to-day by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to adjust the salaries of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the Government, provides that after March 4, 1873, salaries shall be fixed as follows:

President of the United States, $50,000 per annum; Vice-President of the United States, $10,000; Chief Justice of the United States, $10,500; Justices of the United States Supreme Court, $10,000; Cabinet officers, $10,000; Speaker of the House, $10,000; members of Congress, $8,000; (this includes members of the Forty-second Congress.) Mileage is abolished, and actual traveling expenses allowed. The committee accompany the bill with a report, in which they say:

Upon the formation of the Government the salary of the President was fixed at $25,000 in gold. Since then the country has increased tenfold in population, and more than that many times in wealth and revenue. The expense of living has increased in almost if not quite the same ratio. Notwithstanding, however, these great and striking changes, and the immense progress of the nation, there has never been any increase of the President's salary, it having remained the same for over eighty years, in the midst of changes on all other subjects. It will not be disputed that $100,000 at this time in currency is not equal in value to $25,000 eighty years ago in gold. The former sum will not now purchase as much of anything in use as the latter sum would three-quarters of a century ago. If it should be insisted that this disparity in the compensation of the Presidents of a former and the Presidents of the present period is removed by extra allowances made by modern legislation, your committee think that such a view is not sustained by the history of the country. An examination of that subject shows that the earlier Presidents were liberally provided by Congress with furniture, servants, and even horses and carriages. Besides their salaries, it is found that some of them used their own horses and drew commutation therefor from the Government. Your committee are therefore of the opinion that the present compensation attached to the Presidential office in proportion to the general values of the country is hardly any more than one-fourth what it was when the office was created. There is another reason in favor of an increase of this compensation which occurs with much force to your committee. While there is no law to prevent an ex-President of the United States from engaging in the business pursuits of life for the purpose of acquiring property, yet custom and public sentiment have so strongly decided against such a course on the part of one who has held this high station, that your committee think he ought to have a sufficient provision while in office to enable him when he leaves it to retire from all active, or at least from all money-making, pursuits. In view of these considerations, your committee can conceive of no valid reason whatever for continuing the present salary, and have agreed to recommend that it be fixed at the sum of $50,000 per annum as the very lowest that should be attached to the office of the President. Your committee also concur in recommending the following salaries to the officers of the Government respectively named: For Vice-President, $10,000; Speaker of the House, $10,000; members of the Cabinet, $10,000; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, $10,000.

In making the recommendation your committee are not unmindful of the fact that the expenses incident to a residence in Washington of gentlemen in those positions, and the various calls upon their hospitality and charity, must necessarily exceed that sum. Indeed, it is well known that many of them, in order to live in a manner becoming their stations, have in later years been compelled to rely greatly on the accumulations made by them in former years of labor. Your committee is especially of the opinion that the present pay of the Judges is inadequate to their labors, duties, and stations. Some of the States even pay their Judges more. It is thought, however, that our present recommendation will be received with entire unanimity, and hence your committee present it to the House and country, though even members of the committee are in favor of a higher sum for the Judges.

On the subject of the salaries of Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress, your committee find not only inadequacy in amount, but also the greatest irregularities growing out of the question of mileage. The rule establishing mileage has always been purely arbitrary and not compensatory for actual travel. It is time it was fixed. The greater portion of it has always been in the nature of additional pay, and hence has worked an inequality for which there never was a shadow of reason in the compensation of members. This inequality has become vastly greater since the construction of railroads to every State and almost every Territory in the Union. Perhaps $200 will defray the actual expenses by any member or delegate coming there from the most remote section of the country, yet your committee find that the average mileage to each of the ten members residing furthest from the capital for a single session of Congress is $1,250 40, while the average amount of mileage paid to each of an equal number of members residing nearest the capital for the same length of time is $36 82. Those residing the nearest the capital perhaps consume their mileage, and much more, in travel, as they frequently return home during the sessions of Congress. It will be apparent, therefore, that members and delegates residing at a distance receive as pay more than $1,200 in addition to the pay of many of their fellow-members. There can be no equality in the salaries of senators, members and delegates while this system remains. Your committee have therefore determined to recommend the abolition of pay on account of mileage, except for actual expenses incurred in traveling in the most direct route to and from a session of Congress, an itemized account of which shall be filed with the proper officers of the Senate and House. This will not only equalize the pay of members, but also save to the Government annually at least $150,000 now expended in mileage. It is thought that justice and economy both demand this action.

Your committee would also call attention to the abolition of the franking privilege, already consummated at the present session. While there is a diversity of opinion in regard to the wisdom of this measure, yet your committee beg leave to call attention to the official information on this subject furnished by the Postmaster-General of the United States, under date of Jan. 12, 1871. If the facts and figures which he submits, and which appear to have been obtained with care and method, and on which both branches of Congress have acted, are correct, then the Congress of the United States has saved to the Government the annual sum of $2,543,327 72 by depriving its members and the departments of the privilege of sending matter free in the mails. What their increased postage account, if hereafter to be borne by themselves, will necessarily be, it is difficult to estimate, but that it will be large no one will deny. In consideration, therefore, of the foregoing facts, and in consideration also of the fact that members of Congress should be enabled to live in a respectable manner, at least a portion of the time, with their families in Washington during their services, your committee recommend that in lieu of the present salary of senators, members, and delegates, in lieu of all mileage now allowed, and in lieu of the franking privilege, and all postage, stationery, and newspaper accounts, and every other requisite, the sum of $8,000 per annum as a fair compensation. No argument, it is thought, will be necessary to convince the public that this is no more than is necessary for competent public servants. It may be urged, however, that Congress should economize rather than increase the expenditures of the Government at this time, and that senators and members should set the example in all matters personal to themselves. Your committee fully concur in this view, and they beg leave to show that their recommendation herein is not inconsistent with that position. If the salaries shall be equalized and increased, as your committee recommend, the accounts on the score of economy which the present session of Congress will present to the country will be as follows:

Increase of President's salary	$25,000
Increase of Cabinet Ministers' salaries	14,000
Increase of salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court	18,500
Increase of senators', members', and delegates' salaries	972,000
Total increase	$1,029,500

Saving to the Government, according to the official statement of the Postmaster-General, per annum, by the abolition of the franking privilege, $2,543,327 72; saving to the Government by the abolition of mileage, stationery, postage, and newspaper accounts, estimated at $200,000; total, $2,743,327 72. Total net saving, $1,713,827 72.

Your committee feel entirely satisfied that the Congress and the country will not fail to perceive the justice and the wisdom of the measure herein recommended.

In recommending that the rates of salaries for senators, members, and delegates recommended herein be applied to the present Congress and paid to its members, your committee are but following every precedent on this subject from the foundation of the Government to the present time. If it is an equitable provision for future Congresses, it is equally so for this. In making this recommendation, however, your committee believe that the mileage already received by the senators, members, and delegates of the Forty-second Congress should be deducted from the amount to which they will be entitled under the provisions of the bill which your committee herewith report.

TWO MURDERS.

A Wife Shot by Her Husband and One Boy Killed by Another.

Mary Hoy, thirty years old, was shot in the neck and fatally wounded by her husband, Charles Hoy, at their residence, No. 649 East Thirteenth-street, yesterday evening. Hoy is an Englishman by birth, thirty-eight years old, and for the last five years has been employed as stoker by the Manhattan Gas Company. For some reason not yet known, he left this City for Cincinnati six weeks ago, and on his arrival in Ohio wrote to his wife, asking her to come on to him. He states, however, that he sent her no money to pay railway fare for herself and her four children, the youngest child being only six months old. Not receiving any answer, he says that he became jealous, and left Cincinnati for this City, arriving here on Thursday night. He went to his father's residence in Mulberry-street, and passing by George Smith's gun-shop in Chatham-street, purchased two pistols for $3. One of them he loaded, putting two bullets in. The remainder of the story is better told by Hoy's wife. At 5½ o'clock yesterday evening, he came home drunk and told her to lock the door. She did so, and as she turned toward him again, she saw the pistol in his hand. Before she could move, he fired. One ball entered her neck, and the other her right lung. She fell on the floor, and Hoy rushed out of the room. A little boy, who, fortunately, possessed courage, was on the landing, and hearing the shot and seeing Hoy rush out with the pistol in his hand, loudly screamed "murder," and closely pursued Hoy into the street. Officer Farrell, of the Eleventh Precinct, heard the alarm, and saw Hoy running up Avenue C. The officer gave pursuit, and after a desperate chase arrested him at the corner of Twentieth-street. He was taken to the Union Market Station, and locked up. He declares that it was an accident, and that he never intended to shoot his wife. Dr. Toal, who was called in, extracted the bullet which entered the neck, but the one which penetrated the right lung could not be felt with a probe, and the doctor pronounced Mrs. Hoy's wounds mortal, and she was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she now is.

At the same hour even a more lamentable tragedy took place on the opposite side of the City. An attic-room in the house No. 532 Sixth-avenue has been devoted to the lodging of several fine dogs owned by the woman who keeps the house, and which are cared for by a number of young boys who reside in the neighborhood. At 5½ o'clock last evening Victor Picardo, nine years old, of No. 1,270 Broadway; Thomas H. Senior, twelve years old, of No. 530 Sixth-avenue; William Barker, sixteen years old, of No. 524 Sixth-avenue, and John C. Schaeffer, ten years old, of No. 528 Sixth-avenue, were in this room. The boy Barker began to tease the other boys by hitting them in the face with a fox-tail. Schaeffer told him to stop. Baxter then drew a Smith & Wesson one-barreled pistol, and pointing it at Schaeffer, who was only a few feet distant, said, "Look out, I'll shoot you." Schaeffer said, "Willie, don't shoot me; oh, don't shoot me." Barker, unheeding the warning, snapped the pistol three times. The third time it exploded, and the ball entered Schaeffer's right temple, and passed into the brain. He fell across a sofa, dead. Barker said, "Oh my God, what have I done?" and fled from the room. He ran to his father's house and hid himself in a closet, where he was discovered and arrested by Detective Hagan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and locked up in the Thirtieth-street Station-house.

Barker, who is a native of Western Virginia, claims that the shooting was accidental, and says he bought the pistol at No. 352 Seventh-avenue, a week ago, for $1 50. Coroner Young was notified, and will hold an inquest.

THE CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Palmer Sends a Communication to the Assistant Aldermen.

Chamberlain Palmer has written a letter to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in reply to that written by Controller Green to the Mayor, asking for correction of alleged abuses in the Chamberlain's office. In reply to the charge that the Chamberlain, through his neglect to pay the State tax into the State Treasury, made the City liable for interest, Mr. Palmer says that if there was any delay it was due to the delay in Mr. Green's office in handing in the warrants. With reference to the charge of depriving the City of interest on public deposits, the Chamberlain denies the truth of it, and throws the blame on the Controller. Mr. Palmer's letter is, in fact, in great part an echo of previous letters already published. The charge about refusing permission to pay $1,000,000 directly to the State through the Manhattan Company is, he says, refuted by the citation of the law, which sets forth that "the warrants for any money in the public treasury shall be upon the Chamberlain, and not upon the deposit banks."

In relation to the compensation the Chamberlain should receive as County Treasurer, he denies the allegation that it was fixed by a recent act of the Legislature, and says his compensation of one per cent. was fixed as far back as 1801. In conclusion, Mr. Palmer says: "So far as the State moneys were concerned, it was my duty, not the City Controller's, to pay them into the State Treasury. So far as the City and County moneys are concerned, it was by law made my duty to see that no appropriation was exceeded by the head of the Finance Department. It is true that the Mayor might, before he countersigned the Controller's drafts, see to that, but I was aware that that officer's countersigning was, ordinarily, a mere matter of form, and that he chose to depend on the Controller to see that the appropriations were not exceeded, and therefore it was that I felt it my most imperative duty to keep the watch which the law, in express terms, imposed upon my office. I attempted at first to avoid the impending conflict by gratuitous offers of compromise, which involved personal liabilities on my part that otherwise would have been unnecessary, but would have attained the end I had in view. Their rejection by him rendered it necessary for me to be firm and rigid in my opposition to every attempt at the threatened usurpation. From that moment I have met with nothing but uncompromising hostility from Mr. Green. He has refused for more than a year to pay me any of the compensation from the City and County allowed me by law. He has claimed the right to appoint all the subordinates in my office; he has, for more than a year, prevented my collecting interest on public deposits to defray the expenses of my office; he has interfered with the deposits, and prevented that equality of distribution which the law enjoins; and now, under the form of an official letter to the Chief Magistrate of the City, he casts various imputations on my character as a man and my conduct as a public officer."

Russia and Khiva—Sentiment in St. Petersburg.

A correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles* writes from St. Petersburg that the expedition to Khiva is at present the great topic of public interest in the Russian capital. But he says there is no little anxiety felt in regard to it. It appears that Prince Gortschakoff declared against the expedition at the council at which the subject was discussed. It is stated further "that the Khan of Khiva has taken action, that his troops have penetrated far into territory we regard as our own, and that he has gained considerable successes. A Constantinople paper (continues the correspondent) brings us still graver news. Jakoub Khan, whom we counted upon as our friend and an ally, is said to be at the head of 40,000 men armed with breech-loading guns, and under the command of a Polish officer who had made his escape from Siberia. He demands the evacuation of Tashkend and the neighboring countries. All these rumors coming one after another are sufficiently alarming. If you add to that the firm language of the English Cabinet and the difficulties which the distance, the length of the roads, the obstacles of all kinds presented by these waterless deserts, as well as by the severity of the climate, it will not be hard for you to understand the anxieties of the public mind on the subject."

Amusements—Announcements and Notes.

Mr. Sothern will this evening appear in "David Garrick" at Wallack's Theatre....Mr. J. M. Bellew is to read at Steinway Hall....At Association Hall, this afternoon, a reading by Mrs. Scott-Siddons may be attended....The Olympic Theatre will be closed throughout the ensuing week, and toward Feb. 17 will be re-opened with "Humpty Dumpty" as the attraction. Mr. G. L. Fox will, as heretofore, be clown.

FRENCH EXECUTIONS.

The Field of Satory—Shooting of Three Communists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 24, 1873.

The official announcement that the shooting season was about to close was speedily followed by the ordinary notification that it had been opened at Satory. Three more men, convicted of crimes committed near two years ago, and who have been for many months lying in prison under sentence of death, but uncertain as to their fate, were taken out and shot, in the early gray of the Winter morning. Up to the last, they believed that their death-penalty had been commuted. They were justified in thinking that if the intention of the Government was to take their lives, they would not have been allowed to live for twelve long months after being sentenced to death. There is a refinement of cruelty in this proceeding which grates harshly upon Anglo-Saxon hearts. And reflecting upon the fate of these men, one is puzzled to know by what rule they were selected from thirteen criminals to expiate their crimes by death. The *Journal Officiel* gives a list of ten, whose penalties were commuted, and among the number is Dacosta, the infamous secretary of the infamous Raoul Régault. His crimes are innumerable, and of the most outrageous sort, yet he has been spared the death penalty, after having signed the death sentence of many another, while the men shot were condemned for firing the Tuileries and the Légion d'Honneur. As their crimes are no more heinous than those of the ten who are spared, one asks by what rule they were chosen, and if unable to decide which of the prisoners should be selected for another spectacle at the butts of Satory, the *Commission des Grâces* did not draw the names by lot from the hat of one of its members. The truth is, that the three men just killed are the victims of the weakness of—it seems ridiculous at first blush to say it—of M. Thiers. When the Emperor, giving way to the only movement of impatience shown during his exile, said: "The unfortunate man! how he has been deceived," he may well have had a similar case in view. Knowing that these tardy executions were injurious to himself, to the Republic, to France, and unjust and inhuman in the last degree, M. Thiers dared not take the responsibility of ordering them executed with necessary promptness, or of sending them off to la Nouvelle-Calédonie. He threw the responsibility upon a body of deputies, when it concerned the lives of other men, but he will not give up one jot of his executive prerogative when it concerns himself. The result has been very different from that expected, and M. Thiers has been deceived. In fact, ever since the fall of the Empire, there has been a sequence of deceptions, inconsistences, and errors. He has never been able to carry into practice the beautiful sentiments expressed when a member of the opposition, nor to justify the words *Liberté, Egalité,* and *Fraternité,* ostentatiously inscribed upon the palaces of France. Sitting in Cæsar's place, he has been forced to play Cæsar's hand, and the cards have never come out as he wished. Worst of all, he finds himself obliged to act Cæsar's part under the banner of the Republic, and his efforts to accommodate the mottoes of a free government with the acts of a personal ruler have been pitiful. With the best disposition in the world, he has been forced to follow in Cæsar's footsteps, and having the additional burden of being obliged to excuse the inconsistencies between his acts and his professions.

THE EXECUTIVE'S DILEMMA.

Living among the French I am quite willing to grant M. Thiers absolution, so long as the Germans remain upon French soil, for nearly every arbitrary act committed. Peoples have just the kind of Government they merit, and when an entire nation is bent upon having a personal government, or of making one necessary, it is useless to cry out against the chief of the State for gratifying them. But he should certainly be one or the other—a personal ruler, or a strictly legal one. He cannot safely throw his arbitrary power aside when it concerns the shooting of a few poor devils at Satory, and take it up again when it concerns the expulsion of Prince Napoleon from France. Two courses are open to M. Thiers; either to rule France as Napoleon III. did for eighteen years, to the great satisfaction of the great mass of the people, or to govern the country by the law, and for the law, always repudiating the arbitrary, even under the form of the *raison d'état*. Honestly, now, who believes that M. Thiers could do the latter? The first step would be the legalization of his government by a vote of the people, and then Gambetta would surely beat him for the Presidency. I cannot develop this thesis as I should like to do. Living under a free government, subject to the law, Americans cannot understand a state of things which demands the arbitrary, or excuse a government for sometimes putting itself above the law; yet such a state of things does exist here. Two examples are at hand. M. Thiers, despite the law voted at his own request, taking from him the right of executive clemency, should have put himself above that law and commuted the sentences of these three men, on grounds of humanity and of public policy. He is justified in urging the *raison d'état* against the Prince Napoleon, and because the presence of the Prince would tend to disturb the public tranquillity. The reign of legality may be reached in time, but it can only be reached through the general education of the people.

AN INCIDENT AT SATORY.

A curious incident of this late execution is recorded, and one which gives rise to a variety of comments. The adjutant commanding the firing squad gave the order to fire *viva voce*, and not as usual by a sign with his sword. The radical journals made an outcry about it, but any military man will see at a glance that the change is decidedly humane. Many readers may remember the horrible scene of which I wrote more than a year ago, when one of the men shot stood upright and was only badly wounded. A sergeant approached to finish him, but was intimidated by the appearance of the man. The latter slowly sank down, rolling in agony, and some moments passed ere a man was found to give him the *coup de grâce*. It seemed so like murder in cold blood that every soldier shrank from it. Nearly all those first shot had to receive a ball in the head after falling in order to put them out of their misery. In this case every ball went straight to some vital part, and the condemned fell dead. The reason is very simple. Having to keep one eye to the right to watch the adjutant's sword, the men fire without taking aim, and hence fire wildly. At present the word "fire" is instantaneously followed by the volley, "attention" being commanded by raising the sword. It is brought down at the command "fire," and a practiced squad does not leave a second between the command and the volley.

Savannah Races—Ten Broeck Course Yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 7.—To-day was the third day of the races over the Ten Broeck Course.

The first race was for the Pulaski House Stakes; single dash two miles. Midnight, Frank Hampton, Prussian, and Flush started, and Hampton was the winner. Time, 3:53½.

The second race was mile heats. Girl of My Heart and Mozart entered, and Mozart was the winner, Girl of My Heart being distanced.

The third race was also mile heats. Frank Hampton and Prussian entered.

SUMMARY.

Frank Hampton	1	1
Prussian	2	2

Time—1:54¼, 1:53¾.

This race was very close, the heats being only won by half a length.

The attendance was good.

Arrest of Supposed Robbers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The police last evening arrested two men supposed to have been concerned in the robbery at the Tremont House some three weeks ago, of Isaac Mills, an agent of a New-York jewelry-house, of some $20,000 worth of jewelry. The arrest was effected through the agency of R. W. Schofield, of New-York, to whom the men applied to sell the plunder, representing that it was stock they had held in a store in a country town, which they were closing. Schofield recognized the jewelry as the manufacture of a New-York house, and, communicating with the police, trapped the robbers and secured a large portion of the lost valuables.

THE GREAT DISASTER.

The Loss of the Northfleet—Efforts to Save the Female Passengers—Heart-rending Scenes.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Jan. 24 says in relation to the disaster in the English Channel, already mentioned by telegraph:

It appears that ninety-seven persons in all have been saved from the Northfleet. The greater number of these came to London last night, having been conveyed free of charge by the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies. A preliminary inquiry was held yesterday afternoon at the Custom-house, by Mr. G. Braggett, the Collector of Customs at Dover, acting as receiver of wreck on behalf of the Board of Trade, at which the pilot, George Brack, No. 58 Burdett-road, Limehouse, gave the following evidence:

THE COLLISION.

The Northfleet proceeded from Gravesend on the 13th inst., at 7 A. M. Witness took charge of her as pilot from that time, and the ship was taken in tow by a steamer, the Middlesex, of London. The ship proceeded all right till she reached Dungeness at about 7½ P. M. on the 17th inst. Here the tug was discharged, and the vessel kept beating to windward all the 19th, when the wind having increased to a gale, she proceeded to the Downs for shelter. The roadstead, however, was found so full of ships that the witness thought it prudent to sail to the North Foreland. She continued on her voyage till the morning of the 22d inst., when she arrived off Folkestone and passed Farleigh Light. She dropped her anchor off Dungeness in the evening. Nothing occurred till night, when witness was sitting in the saloon, and heard the anchor watch cry out, "Pilot, pilot, come out!" He immediately rushed on deck, and was just able to see a steamer backing out from amidships. He saw that the riding light was burning properly. He instructed the Captain to give orders to set the pumps to work, and then conferred with the Captain as to what should be done next. The latter instructed that signals of distress should be burned. All the rockets that were on board the ship were sent up in succession. During the time there was great confusion among the passengers, and signs of great distress among the women when they saw the ship was sinking. The quarter-boats were lowered, and the Captain, who retained perfect self-possession, ordered that the women and children should at once be got into them. There was a great rush of male passengers toward the boats, and, as far as witness could see, a boat, full of men, was cut away from the ship's davits. Two boats put away full of people. The ship was then rapidly settling down, and witness went into the rigging. He saw a number of persons struggling in the water. On recovering himself, he was just able to see the mizzentop cross-tree out of the water, and swam toward it. He clung to it till he was taken off.

THE CAPTAIN'S ACTION.

The man Thomas Biddiss, says the Dover correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who was shot by the Captain of the Northfleet, is at the Dover Hospital; and Mr. Grandison, the house surgeon, extracted the bullet from his leg last night. The missile is of lead, and weighs fifty grains. Fortunately the bone of the leg was not injured, and the man is progressing favorably. He has made a rather important statement, to the following effect: He retired to rest about 10½ on the evening of the 22d, and he thinks he had been in bed not more than half an hour when the vessel received a very severe shock. On getting up he ascertained that the vessel had been run into by a steamer; and almost immediately after he received this information, the ship's carpenter, having examined the injured part of the vessel, gave the order for all hands to get on deck as quickly as possible, for the vessel was sinking. Biddiss went up on deck with the rest, where a scene of great confusion presented itself. The unfortunate emigrants were streaming on to the deck, half-dressed and almost mad with fright. Rockets were fired off, bells were rung, and the usual signals of distress were all quickly given. Biddiss thinks he remembers one gun being fired. The pumps were set to work almost immediately, and nearly every one on board the vessel worked with hearty good will for about fifteen minutes. Every effort to gain on the water ceased, however, when at the expiration of that time it was discovered that the water had reached the second deck. Biddiss very much wanted to save something that he had in his chest below, and left the pumps to go down for that purpose, when he found that the water had already reached the top of the steps leading down to the deck where his cabin was situated. The confusion now increased on deck. Some men were rushing about to find their wives and children; some were preparing for the awful catastrophe which they knew must soon happen—unless they received help from the shore, or from a passing vessel—by laying hold of spare spars, ladders, pails, &c., indeed anything that would float; while others were rushing frantically to the boats. But amid all was heard the firm voice of Capt. Knowles, who, having seen his wife into one of the boats, stood at the wheel, giving directions for the firing of signals and devising the best means for saving as many lives as possible out of the 400. "The women first," he cried. "I'll blow the man's brains out that dares to get into a boat." But this threat came almost too late. Biddiss saw that the boats on either side were filling fast with men, and seeing no reason why he should not make an effort for his life as well as the rest, he jumped into the boat, at the stern in which the captain's wife was sitting under the care of the boatswain, and crouched up at the bow. Capt. Knowles saw the movement, and, anxious that every opportunity of escape should be given to the frightened women, he ordered him out. Biddiss knew that the vessel would sink almost immediately he got on board again, and that this was the last chance of escape; so he resolutely refused to obey orders. The Captain repeated the order, and threatened to fire if it was not obeyed. The boatswain, who had charge of the Captain's wife, endeavored to force him out, but it was of no avail. Capt. Knowles motioned to the boatswain to stand clear, and discharged his revolver at Biddiss' head. Biddiss almost felt the ball pass over his head. The Captain, discovering that the first shot had not hit its mark, fired again at the unfortunate man, and this time with effect; for the ball imbedded itself in the flesh just above the left knee. Biddiss almost forgot the pain which followed; for the shrieks and cries for help proceeding from the now fast sinking vessel were awful, almost drowning the sound of the alarm-bell, which rang incessantly. The boat in which Biddiss had escaped but with bare life was still lying alongside; and the poor wretches on the vessel, finding that it was the only available chance of saving their lives, made a rush at the stern to get in, but Capt. Knowles still persevered in endeavoring to save the women. Again the revolver was raised at the first man who entered the boat. The trigger was pulled, but, fortunately for the poor fellow, nicknamed by the crew Billy Ducks, the pistol missed fire. The boat was soon entered by five others; and, before Capt. Knowles could offer any further remonstrance, the ropes were cast off, and the boat was rowed hurriedly away to a tug, which had just steamed up to the spot, and lit up the horrible scene with red lights. Hardly had the boat, which contained nine persons—namely, the Captain's wife, the boatswain, four laborers, including Biddiss, and three of the ship's crew—got alongside the tug, when, by the gleam of the last rocket in the sky and the lights from the tug, the figurehead of the Northfleet was seen to sink slowly under water. The crowded stern rose up in the air, and with a loud rushing noise almost immediately disappeared under water, leaving between 300 and 400 people struggling for their lives in the water. Biddiss says that this was a scene that neither he nor any one on board the tug will ever forget. The shrieks of the sinking women and the loud cries of the men for help were awful, and must have been heard miles off. Some of those who could not swim were floating on barrels and pails, which they were obliged to leave hold of from sheer exhaustion. Biddiss noticed one friend of his in the water—a married man, who, with his wife and only child, was clinging to a ladder, when a wave came and washed all three off. The woman and child sank, and never rose again. The unfortunate husband managed again to clutch the ladder, but it was out of his power to save his wife and child. Thirty-four people were picked up by the tug, which remained close to the spot for the whole night.

There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption, and, indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages, all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures bronchitis effectually, if taken in time and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

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MARRIED.

HANFORD—WILBER.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, 1873, at St. Ann's-on-the-Heights, Brooklyn, by Rev. W. H. Moore, of Hempstead, L. I. WALTER HANFORD, of New-York, to HELEN E., eldest daughter of Harry Wilber, of Batavia, N. Y.

SCHUYLER—MELLICK.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, by Rev. H. W. F. Jones, RUTSEN VAN RENSSELAER SCHUYLER, to H. AUGUSTA MELLICK, daughter of A. D. Mellick, Esq.

SIBLEY—HARPER.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Bishop Simpson and Dr. J. P. Durbin, HIRAM W. SIBLEY, of Rochester, N. Y., to MARGARET D. HARPER, daughter of Fletcher Harper, Jr.

DIED.

BOYD.—After a brief illness, at his residence in East New-Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 4, LOUIS R. BOYD, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, New-Brunswick, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, 1½ o'clock. A special train will leave Jersey City for New-Brunswick at 11 A. M., Sunday, for the accommodation of all friends, returning to New-York after the services.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, convened at their office, No. 49 Warren-st., New-York, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873, it was

Resolved, That the sudden and unexpected death of their President, LEWIS R. BOYD, has filled the hearts of his late associates with grief, and they bear testimony to his worth as a citizen, his ability and urbanity as President and associate, and his kindness and sincerity as a husband, father, and friend.

It was also Resolved, That the places of business of this company be closed on the day of the funeral, and that the trustees, officers, and employes attend the obsequies.

It was further Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and a copy of the same, with a letter of condolence, be sent to the afflicted family of our deceased associate.

S. R. PINCKNEY, Vice-President.
H. E. SHAFFER, Secretary.

BURDETT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873, in Plainfield, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. De Kyn, Mrs. ANN P. BURDETT, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral at Dr. Howard Crosby's Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited.

CUTTING.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, Feb. 5, GEORGE CUTTING, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services in the Chapel of the Hospital, 70th-st. and Madison-av., on Saturday morning, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—On Friday evening, Feb. 7, ANDREW B., son of Elias Carpenter, in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARR.—Infant daughter Dr. David C. and Lizzie C. Carr.

CORNWELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, inst., at his residence, Manhasset, Long Island, Mr. JOHN CORNWELL, in the 90th year of his age, father of Capt. John H. Cornwell.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Manhasset, at 12½ o'clock on Monday, 10th inst., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Great Neck Depot, to convey friends to the church on the arrival of the train, which leaves Hunter's Point at 11:05 o'clock A. M.

DUFF.—At Woodside, Long Island, on the 5th inst., CORNELIA JANE, wife of Robert J. Duff, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., near 7th-av., Saturday, Feb. 8, at 1 P. M.

DE PIERRES.—Suddenly, in Paris, France, on Friday, Feb. 7, JANE, wife of Baron de Pierres, and daughter of Jane Mary and the late Col. Herman Thorn.

HEISER.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, SARAH, widow of the late Christopher Heiser, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, Roslyn, Long Island, on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Roslyn Depot on the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from Hunter's Point, Long Island. Boats which leave James-slip 10½ A. M., and 34th-st. 10¾ A. M., connect with train.

HEMENWAY.—At Suffield, Conn., Feb. 4, Mrs. MARY A. HEMENWAY, widow of Rev. Daniel Hemenway, aged 74 years.

Funeral at her late residence, on Friday, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

KIRKHAM.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, at his late residence, No. 194 Bowery, SAMUEL R. KIRKHAM, in his 37th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Puritan Lodge, No. 339 F. and A. M.; Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642 F. and A. M.; Alma Lodge, U. D.; Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 147 R. A. M.; Morton Commandery, No. 4 K. T.; Warren Association, Beethoven Maennerchor; also the members of late Engine Company No. 42 V. F. D., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1½ o'clock, on Sunday, the 9th inst., from St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st.

☞ Nottingham, England, papers please copy.

STARRS.—At the Rectory of the Cathedral No. 263 Mulberry-st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., in the 66th year of his age, Very Rev. WILLIAM STARRS, D. D., Vicar-General of the Arch Diocese of New-York.

A solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His friends and the reverend clergy are respectfully invited to be present.

TELFORD.—On Friday, Feb. 7, JENNIE A., daughter of George A. and S. Addie Telford, aged 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from their residence, No. 957 6th-av., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—Feb. 7, 1873, AUGUSTUS THOMAS, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, Feb. 10, at 12½ P. M., from the residence of Mr. J. Henry Williams, at Yonkers. Carriages will meet the 10½ train from New-York.

WINSHIP.—On Friday, Feb. 7, 1873, NICHOLAS C. WINSHIP, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother, George C., are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Peter Coutant, No. 499 3d-av., at 3 P. M. on Sunday afternoon, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PURITAN LODGE NO. 339 F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend at the Lodge-room, No. 8 Union-square, on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 12½ P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother R. W. SAMUEL R. KIRKHAM. The members of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642, and Alma Lodge U. D., are respectfully invited to join with us without further notice.
By order. ISAAC H. BROWN, M.
OLIVER GREEN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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(CIRCULAR.)

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

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Geo. S. Coe, President Am. Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardesley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of North Am.
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President Nat'l B'k of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.
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Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bk. of N. Y. N. B'k. Ass.
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Now don't forget what I have wrote,
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That hacking, hawking, spitting, shows
Catarrh affects your head;
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Feb. 7, and business was quiet on the street, with considerable inquiry for property, but little doing. To-day, at the Exchange, James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court decree, will dispose of a house and lot, latter 18.9 by 100.5, situate on the south side of East Sixty-second-street, 96.9 feet east of Fourth-avenue. Among the sales proposed for next week, attention is called to the auction in charge of Jere. Johnson, Jr., noticed for Tuesday, at which an extensive line of Brooklyn lots, desirably located, will be offered; and to the sale in charge of E. H. Ludlow & Co., on Wednesday, at which the valuable leasehold property No. 27 Barclay-street will be sold. Several other auctions will also occur, which will without doubt prove of interest. At private contract, S. Eddy & Co., No. 1 Park-place, report having recently sold the premises Nos. 22, 23½, 25, 29, and 31 South Fifth-avenue, east side, between Bleecker and Amity streets, (about four and three-quarter full lots,) for $[illegible]. V. K. Stevenson and Son, No. 11 Pine-street, have also recently sold the property, lot 25 by 100, on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, for $32,000.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

The following is the list of plans for new buildings submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the office of the Department of Buildings, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent, for week ending with Friday, Feb. 7:

New Buildings.

West Forty-fifth-street, south side, two brick stores and tenement buildings, each five stories, 25 by 65; M. A. [illegible], owner.

West Fiftieth-street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth-avenue, two brick stores and tenements, three and four stories, 25 by 25 and 25 by 50; Martin Karl, owner.

East Forty-eighth-street, south side, 75 feet west of First-avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; Michael Murray, owner.

Baxter-street, east side, 150 feet south of Canal-street, two brick stores and tenements, five stories and basement, 25 by 70; Michael Murray, owner.

First-avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Fifty-eighth-street, two brick stores, two tenements, four stories, 25 by 60; John J. Burchell, owner.

Lexington-avenue, west side, 65 feet north of Fifty-seventh-street, two brown-stone first-class dwellings, four stories and basements, 22 by 60, 17 by 60; John I. Burchell, owner.

West Twentieth-street, south side, 400 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one brick marble-mill, two stories, 29 by 81.11; Coleman & Volk, owners.

West Forty-third-street, south side, 48 feet east of Ninth-avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 23 by 20.1; Mrs. Sarah Fullar, owner.

Chatham-street, south-west corner of Worth-street, one brick third-class store, one story, 32 by 39.8; S. A. Schoonmaker, owner.

Madison-street, No. 294, one brick stable, one story, 18.3 by 58.6; Wm. Vertman, owner.

West Seventeenth-street, No. 325, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25.2 by 62; S. Ward, owner.

East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 295 feet east of Fourth-avenue, two brick tenements, four stories, 25 by 52; D. Hogard, owner.

East Fourth-street, south side, 150 feet west of Broadway, one brick school-house and two brick tenements, five stories, 99 by 66 by 30 feet; Redemptionist Fathers, owners.

Third-avenue, No. 417, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; C. H. Harbeck, owner.

Chrystie-street, No. 75, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 72; F. Heerlein, owner.

West Forty-seventh-street, south side, 250 feet east of Eighth-avenue, one brick stable, one story, 25 by 18; Geo. Tenges, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Nos. 237, 239, 241 East Houston-st., Corporation City New-York, owner—Unsafe ceilings.

Nos. 66, 68 Monroe-st., Corporation City New-York, owner—Unsafe ceilings.

Nos. 196, 198, 200, 202 Monroe-st., Corporation City New-York, owner—Unsafe ceilings.

Nos. 211, 213, 215, 217, 219 East 20th-st., Corporation City New-York, owner—Unsafe ceilings.

No. 490 Pearl-st., Spencer C. Doty, agent—Unsafe gutter and leader.

Nos. 95, 97, 99 Spring-st., Prime estate, owner—Unsafe front wall and window-heads.

No. 23 Baxter-st., Anthony Crassen, owner—Unsafe generally.

No. 33 1st-st., Geo. W. Sauer, owner—Unsafe foundation, rear balcony, &c.

No. 275 3d-av., rear, E. T. Swahedissen, agent—Unsafe ceilings of extension.

No. [illegible] St. Mark's-place, Cornelius R. Bogart, owner—Unsafe front gutter.

No. 7 St. Mark's-place, Geo. H. Wild, owner—Unsafe frame gutter.

No. 122 [illegible]-st., Lyman Rindskopf, owner—Unsafe rear chimney.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

Broadway, n. e. corner of 56th-st., 25.11x81x24.11 x71.5, mortgage $16,000, assessment for Broadway widening	$38,750
Boulevard, w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 151st-st., 75x100	19,500
Boulevard, w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 151st-st., 25x100, mortgage $[illegible]	6,500
Canal-st., n. e. corner of Mulberry-st., 50x25, partition	20,450
Mulberry-st., e. s., Nos. 172 and 174, 51.9x100	35,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 223.5 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2, h. and l.	14,750
[illegible]-st., s. s., 78 ft. e. of 10th-av., 21.6x88, foreclosure	10,500
112th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 170x100.10, mortgage $10,000	25,500
6th-av., s. e. corner 78th-st., 102.2x100	39,500

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 815, 5 years, per year	$6,000
Bowery, Nos. 263 and 264, 4 lofts, 2 years, per year	3,500
Fulton-st., Nos. 24, 24½, and 26, 5 years, per year	2,700
Gold-st., No. 80, 10 years, per year	1,600
[illegible]-st., No. 168, 2 years, per year	3,500
Rose-st., No. 17, half first floor; Rose-st., Nos. 17 and 19, basement, 10½ years, per year	3,000
Thomas-st., No. 12, first floor and basement front building and all rear building, 3½ years, per year	2,500
Wall-st., No. 62, basement, 5 years, per year	2,800
William-st., No. 1, first floor and cellar, 5 years, per year	4,000
3d-av., No. 245, store and front basement, 7½ years, per year	1,850
3d-av., No. 278, store and basement, 3 years, per year	1,600
11th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 29th-st., 50x50, mill; also mill in rear of above, 2 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner is about leaving for Europe, and will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.
NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,
Adjoining the corner of
BROADWAY.

To lease, lot and dwelling on 23d-st.; 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.

This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.

For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1852.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

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Particular attention paid to the renting of property and collecting of rents. Responsible references given.

CENTRAL PARK BOULEVARD.

Fifth and Madison avenue lots; several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues, also on the streets adjacent, for sale by

ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 Broadway.

TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs.—For sale, with or without the furniture, a handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, over 20 feet wide, 50 feet deep; lot No. 103; house in perfect order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A STORE VERY CHEAP—NO. 83 MURray-st., 25x100, five stories, brown-stone front, in first-rate order. The owner being in ill health, and about to travel, will sell the store very low, if taken immediately, and on easy terms of payment. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, Mercer, Greene, Wooster sts., South 5th-av., Thompson, Spring, Prince sts., and other desirable locations; among the list will be found several desirable corners and large parcels. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 96 Broadway.

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Rooms promptly rented; rents collected.
Industrious housekeepers furnished.
Private dwellings and store property rented and rents collected; terms, five per cent., no extras.
GEO. B. WALTON, Agent, No. 21 Park-row.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND COVERing about three and a half City lots, on Worth-st., running through to Leonard-st., near Centre-st.; a splendid location for a large manufacturing business. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AS AN INVESTMENT—The four-story high-stoop brick house No. 27 Clinton-place, [illegible] block; leasehold; ground rent, $200 per annum, with usual covenants; will be sold at a great bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOURTH-AV., CORNER 19TH-ST.—[illegible] to lease for twenty-one years; close to the fine improvements now being erected on Union-square. Full particulars from the agents, F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FIFTY LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights, on fine high ground, with commanding views of Harlem and Hudson Rivers, for sale at a reasonable rate.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE and lot, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., 20 by 42 by 98.9; high stoop, modern improvements; possession early in April; price, $[illegible].
R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. [illegible] 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 81 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND 100 BY 100, ON East 111th-st., 170 feet west of 3d-av., and a two-story high-stoop brick house; water, gas, &c.
R. CUNNINGTON, No. 245 Broadway.

PRIVATE STABLES FOR SALE—IN 33d-st., between Madison and Park avs., now renting for ten per cent. upon price asked.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DWELLINGS, BUSINESS PROPERTY, AND VACANT LOTS.

FOR SALE.

L. J. CARPENTER,
NO. 26 3D-AV., (BIBLE-HOUSE.)

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE for sale on 49th-st., near 5th-av.; is neatly arranged; has all modern improvements, and was recently overhauled; new plumbing-work (and fine mantels) inserted; tastefully frescoed, &c.; will be sold with the handsome furniture, and immediate possession given. For permits and other particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FACTORY PROPerty between Lexington and 3d avs.; the buildings consist of three and four stories and basements, 44.8 x100.5 feet; lot, 53x100.5. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOUR LOTS ON 99TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH and 9th avs., for sale at a low figure, and on easy terms. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts., to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

$10,000. $10,000. $10,000. $10,000.

For sale, a new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, for only $10,000, in Degraw-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The owner requires only a small cash payment, and will leave the balance of purchase money on mortgage, as he feels that the property is sure to rise and the investment is secure. Address C. GOODRICH, Box No. 3,826 New-York Post-office, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY brown-stone dwellings, containing the very latest improvements, Nos. 482 and 484 Classon-av., between Gates and Putnam avs., and in immediate vicinity of Dr. Duryea's, Scudder's, Brewer's, and Carroll's Churches; open for inspection and occupancy; seventy-five per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW BROWN-STONE house, in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, near Lafayette-avenue; all improvements, with parlor carpets, new gas-fixtures, shades, &c.; lot 20x100; $14,000. Address C. R. J., Box No. 135 Times Office.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Brown stone, high stoop, all improvements, new; only $9,000; possession. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

HOMES AT JERSEY CITY.—AN ELEgant three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone mansion with lot, thirteen large rooms, handsomely finished; finest location in the city; only few minutes walk from Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. ferries; with all the beautiful carpets, mirrors, cornices, gas-fixtures, oil-cloths, &c., all complete for $16,000; mortgage for $10,000 can remain to suit purchaser; this is a bargain; call and see it; other handsome brick and brown-stone houses in fashionable locations, near ferries, from $4,500 to $25,000, on payments to suit everybody. Call or send stamp for circular. J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, second block from ferry. Call and see me.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH.—Real Estate Agents, F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

SOUTHERN LANDS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York City or vicinity improved or unimproved property, about 12,000 acres of excellent land, located on the Mobile and Columbia Railroad, and laying in the best counties in the State. Price $10 per acre, on easy terms. This land is in sections of one-half, one-quarter, and fractions. Title perfect; no incumbrances on the property, and will be conveyed by full warrantee deed. Price of lands in the immediate vicinity $15 to $30 per acre. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, No. 262 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, near the Station.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Dutchess County, situate on the Dover Turnpike, one mile from the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, Millbrook Station; forty-eight acres of land, good house with thirteen rooms, water in the kitchen, full supply of out-buildings; also a large number of apple, pear, plum, and cherry-trees, and great variety of small fruit, &c., &c., in bearing condition. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 34½ Pine st., New-York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE on the Bay; six acres, beautiful view, stable, coach-house, &c.; plenty of fruit, excellent water, bath and boat-house, sandy beach; ten minutes' walk from Fort Hamilton Ferry; communication by both boats and horse cars; rent low ($1,200 per annum) to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 43 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

RUTHERFORD PARK AND LAKE View. (Paterson.)—Corner plot, contains seven and one-fourth lots, at Rutherford Park; corner plot, contains four and one-half lots; also, two plots containing three lots each at Lake View. Terms easy. Address the owner,
E. MOORING, No. 551 West 37th-st., City.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF MIDLAND RAILroad, New-Jersey, a number of places from two to one hundred acres, improved and unimproved, high mountain land; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes; one hour from New-York; no better investment within fifty miles of the City. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—TWENTY ACRES FINELY located land, mapped and divided into building-lots; streets graded, less than half mile from station, and forty-eight minutes from New-York, for sale low; not less than $5,000 cash required; another piece of eight acres, with a fine new house, $11,000; half cash. Address OWNER, Box No. 170 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, A BEAUTIFUL country residence; six acres land, abundance of fruit, double house; spring water brought into the house; one mile from Scarboro, and two miles from Sing Sing depot. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM, eighteen acres; good house, out-buildings, farm implements, stock; would exchange. None but principals need apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City. Price $10,000.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.—Country-seats, village residences and farms for sale in excellent variety. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 25th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings.
FRANCIS BYRNE,
Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 83 Nassau-st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 100 elegant lots splendidly situated in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, (Williamsburg,) on Keap, Hooper, Rewes and Penn streets, Lee and Marcy avs., near Lee-av. Congregational and St. Paul's Episcopal Churches. Fine improvements all around. Streets paved, flagged, sewered, water, and gas. Only ten minutes' walk, seven minutes' ride, from four ferries, thirty minutes from New-York City Hall, thirty-five minutes from Wall-st. Maps at No. 21 Park-row, office of Jere. Johnson, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORES AND OFFICES ON BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—A new building is being erected on 6th-av., in the rear of and connecting with Nos. 1,265 to 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.; will be ready for occupancy on May 1; these buildings will be divided into stores and offices to suit tenants. Apply to W. S. MELDRUM, No. 1,269 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE building on the south-east corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., consisting of two floors, size about 29 by 80. Apply in the East River National Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

HOTEL BUSINESS.—A FORTUNE CAN be realized by leasing the sightly, centrally and business located hotel, 100 rooms, erecting, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House, Nos. 25 and 27 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE building No. 243 Broadway, now occupied by the Franklin Insurance Company. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay, corner Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FOURTH-ST., STORE AND MANUfacturing property, 60x75 feet, four-story building, seventy-five feet east of Broadway. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

NO. 596 BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE splendid loft, 55x200, occupied by Mason Hamlin Organ Company. Apply to J. C. FOWLER, No. 98 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 119 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE.
Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, with renewal, the property north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts., 100x65 feet. Building loan if desired. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, 25 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—A STORE, WITH BASEMENT and wareroom. No. 894 Broadway, above 19th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR RENT—Large private residence, situated on Sunswick-terrace, Astoria, overlooking East River, comprising two acres of ground in perfect order, garden, green-house stocked with rare plants, hot and cold graperies in full bearing, choice varieties of fruit-trees, ice-house all filled, salt-water bath-house, stables for ten horses, carriage-house, &c., &c.

House completely furnished and in thorough order. Will be let to a desirable tenant for a term of years. Address W. V. D., No. 33 Park-row, Room No. 13.

TO LET.

The house, barn, and two acres of land on East River, opposite 76th-st., to let low.
S. THOMSON & SON,
No. 1,476 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, No. 407 East 84th-st.; rent $800. Also, a two-story and basement house, No. 1,630 1st-av.; rent $650. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO RENT—FARM AND FARMER'S COTtage, on Long Island, for which farm supplies and care of garden and lawn will be taken as compensation. Call at No. 65 Wall-st., second floor.

HOUSES TO LET—IN WEST 11TH, 12TH, and 20th sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner of Greenwich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED—WESTERN FARM, NEAR STAtion, in exchange for good country-seat, with twenty-five acres land, unincumbered, on Wampus Lake, Westchester County.
SLADE & CO., No. 23 Union-square.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE, COUNTRY-seat or house in Brooklyn for good improved property, unincumbered, in town of 7,000 inhabitants near Detroit, Mich.
SLADE & CO., No. 23 Union-square.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.

ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY, JAN. 1, 1873:

Deposited with Insurance Departments of various States, Government 6s, 1881	$373,600
In hands of Trustees, do.	229,350
Cash in Bank and other Assets	56,097
Total	$659,077
Total unpaid losses in the U. S.	$77,354 33

No Unpaid Losses in Boston.

TRUSTEES IN NEW-YORK.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Pres. Mechanics' Bk.
WILLIAM H. MACY, Pres. Seamen's Bk. for Savings.
JAMES M. MORRISON, Pres. Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MARTIN BATES,
ARCHIBALD BAXTER, H. B. CLAFLIN,
WILLIAM H. GUION, J. B. JOHNSTON,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, H. F. SPAULDING,
JOSEPH STUART, F. H. N. WHITING,
GEORGE ADLARD.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING.
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend
OF TEN PER CENT.,
payable on and after 1st February, at their office corner of 3d-av and 9th-st.
SURPLUS on 1st January, 1873.......$190,000
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary. NATHAN C. ELY, President.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 30, 1873.
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable on demand to the shareholders as registered of this date.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 14 BROAD-ST.
THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on Feb. 1, 1873.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 10 proximo, till which date the transfer books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS....$10,977,044 88

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES Y. DE WOLF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James Y. DeWolf, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that, by an indenture bearing date the 31st day of December, A. D. 1872, The Redfield & Rice Manufacturing Company of the City of New-York has conveyed and assigned all its estate and effects whatsoever to Charles H. Woodbury as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said The Redfield & Rice Manufacturing Company, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 31st day of December, A. D. 1872.
CHARLES H. WOOBURY, Trustee.
f8-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BYRON SHERMAN and PORTER SHERMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Byron Sherman and Porter Sherman, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1873.
C. H. WIGHT, Assignee,
f8-law3wS* No. 94 Chambers-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A—PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS.—A GOOD JOURNAL FOR SALE CHEAP, OWING to the death of the chief proprietor and severe illness of manager. A good opportunity for position, influence, and profit. Present capital of $5,000 sufficient. Must be sold at once. Address AGENT, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

INTERIOR DOCKS IN BROOKLYN.—Wanted, partners to land and sell lumber, coal, bricks, and all heavy freight at Johnson and Flushing avs., two miles from the East River. GEORGE DEVYR, No. 82 Calyer-st., Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of one of the oldest-established lumber-yards in the City. Apply to SIMPSON, CLAPP & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana**, on the Illinois River, **are completed**, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone are **more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities**, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude**. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed**, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,344	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,404	[illegible]	2,560	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,893	872	149	1,840	668	1,383
1,647	1,727	1,987	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	539	110	1,507	67
757	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
540	2,332	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873.—New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

(Signed,)
[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.

Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE holders of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company has been signed by the holders of about two millions of each class of bonds, which renders the agreement operative.

All first mortgage bondholders, who have not signed, and who desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the agreement, are requested to sign same at the office of J. Augustus Johnston, Esq., No. 26 Exchange-place, Room No. 14, within thirty days from date. By order of Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders. JOSEPH BATTELL, Chairman.
THEODORE GILMAN, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1873.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 3, until the morning of Feb. 20.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
(AS REORGANIZED,) OFFICE SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, 1873.

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, the transfer-books of this Company for both stock and third mortgage bonds will be closed at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 19th of February.
CHAS. F. LOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level*, *Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1. 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST.

On Monday afternoon, in the Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., a large BROWN POCKET-BOOK, containing notes and drafts, (payment of which has been stopped,) and a small sum of money. The above reward will be paid for the return of the book and papers to the
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
No. 214 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 44 EAST 14TH-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven trustees and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the office as above on MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1873, at 4 o'clock P. M.
AUGUSTUS M. HUSTED, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED certificates of CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD STOCK—No. 3,834 for five, and No. 1,883 for one share; both in name of Joseph Sheppard. Application has been made for new certificates.
HENRY L. FELL & BRO.,
No. 305 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED,)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cents, with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the 'St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.
VERMONT DIVISION.

This is the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. We recommend these Bonds as combining PROFIT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

8 PER CT. GOLD BOND.
Interest Payable Quarterly.
COMPLETED ROAD.
First Mortgage
Only $16,000 Per Mile
OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

RENDERING THE LARGEST INCOME OF ANY FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY SECURITY UPON THE MARKET.

For further particulars apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a Mortgage upon the Road, Equipments, and Land Grant of over 5,000,000 acres. There is, in addition, a Sinking Fund of Two per Cent. IT WILL BE ENTIRELY COMPLETED DURING THIS MONTH, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the bonds as a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD
OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(EXTENSION,)
DUE 1892.

For sale by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this institution, held this day, Mr. AUGUSTUS W. PAYNE was duly elected President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds
of a Completed Railroad
in New-York State.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
Sinking Fund
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company,

Due in 1901, convertible into the stock of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from **Great Sodus Bay**, the best and largest harbor on the south side of **Lake Ontario**, through the Counties of **Wayne and Ontario** to **Gorham**, where it connects with the **Northern Central Railway** of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from **New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore**, and the **coal fields** of Pennsylvania to **Canada** and the **great lakes**.

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the **New-York Central Railroad** and the **Erie Canal** at **Newark** and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the **Erie Railroad** and **Lehigh Valley Railroad**, which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM

RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, [illegible], with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.

Any further information desired in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A PARTY WHO HAS INFLUENTIAL connections in Lombard-st., having offers of capital of large amount to loan on first-class American securities, but under highly stringent conditions as to security, desires to meet with a gentleman who, by his financial influence and enterprise, can facilitate the acceptance of the same. Address BONA FIDE, Box No. 163 Times Office.

$100 FOR 100 SHARES STOCK.—$25 for 50,000 Gold. Stock and Gold Privileges are safe contracts for speculation. No further risk beyond amount paid for Privilege. "Explanatory circular" mailed to any address.
LAPSLEY & BAXLEY,
Brokers, No. 67 Exchange-place.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. past due BONDS; also, coupons of VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by
J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. [illegible] and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.
FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.
n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEREVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.
GEORGE BRAID, THOMAS W. WEATHERED, } Executors.
s21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA D. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1872.
HENRY H. UNDERHILL, Executor.
n16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.
CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.
ja18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the bookstore of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.
HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN TOWNSHEND, } Executors.
n9-law6mS*

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Saturday, Feb. 8	Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26
Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, March 5
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19	*Cuba, Wed'day, March 12

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE CUBA WILL SAIL FOR Liverpool and Queenstown on SATURDAY, 8th February. Passengers embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, Andrews....Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan....Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, Bragg......Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Feb. 8, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK........Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Feb. —, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 876 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON........Roussau...Wed'day, Feb. 12
ST. LAURENT........Lemarie....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE........Danre....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE........Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN........Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE...Mar. 19, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 10th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Leaving berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 10, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED HALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cawnath........Saturday, Feb. 22
MANDINGO, Spence........Saturday, Mar. 15
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)........Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)........Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico)....Feb. 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH........Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM........March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR........April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent. No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

AUSTRALIA..Sat., Feb. 8	ANGLIA....Sat., Feb. 22
VICTORIA..Sat., Feb. 15	EUROPA...Sat., March 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.), 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co. (Dodd's Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:20 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSETT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:27, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:57, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:30 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:40 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:20 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR.

At the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW

AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING short service and lecture in course on the Gospels—*The First Tour of Galilee.* Seats free.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Bishop Chapel, of Williamsburg, next SUNDAY AFTERNOON, to commence at 3 o'clock. The Chapel is at the corner of South 3d and 11th sts. Services will be conducted by W. K. Payton, George Hamilton, Charles H. Appleton, Esqs., and Revs. W. Ross, Samuel W. King, Thomas G. Veitch, W. F. Butler. The Christian public are invited to be present.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-ST. and 4th-av.—Service of song SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Rev. T. G. FREEMAN. Bible-class SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D. Devotional meetings for young men every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock and Saturday evening at 8¾ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. Children's church service (and hereafter until further notice) at 3½ P. M., and usual EVENING service at 7½ o'clock. The Rector will preach in the MORNING. Subject—*Woman's Sphere Beyond the Home,* and at the Children's Service on *The Heroes of the Bible.*

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Grand reunion services of the Young Men's Praying Band attached to this Church, will be held on SUNDAY (to-morrow.) Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. The Praying Band will conduct the services the entire afternoon and evening, at 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, at 7½ P. M.; Bishop POTTER will preside, and addresses will be made by several of the clergy. The subject of *The Needs of the Missionary Work in the Diocese of New-York* will be specially presented.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, HENRY ASTON, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. Dr. FRENCH. Pastor's Bible class at 2. Lord's supper at 3. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6, William Price, leader.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., COR-NER 4th-av.—RECEPTION MONDAY EVENING, Feb 10. Humorous and dramatic readings by Prof. LOCKE RICHARDSON, of Syracuse University. Music by Prof. Mora. Membership ticket admits gentleman and ladies.

A GOOD TIME COMING!—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Last Woe; otherwise, The Conversion of the World.*—Rev. xi, 14-19.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st., Mrs. NETTIE C. MAYNARD, trance speaker, lectures at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on *Spiritualism.* Children's Lyceum, 12 M. Conference, 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, COR-NER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

ALL ARE INVITED TO HEAR REV. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH. East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Interesting revival services are being held in this Church. SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, experience meeting and baptismal and Sacramental service. The Pastor, Rev. WM C. STEEL, will preach an appropriate sermon in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Services every evening during the week except Saturday.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, No. 1,288 Broadway, and in the EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., below 42d-st. Evening Subject—*The Great Sin of Great Cities.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Subject—*The Healing and Redemptive Ministry of Light.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 11 A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-AV. and 34th-st. Rev. HENRY POWERS.—Morning subject—*Liberal Church.* Evening to young people. Subject—*Amusements.* WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dr. BELLOWS. Subject—*Revelation.*

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal.) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder MOSES N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 2. Revival services to continue next week, the Lord willing.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF THE Old Brewery.) No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. The work goes on.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-AV., corner 39th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. All invited.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting and lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING. All made welcome.

LOVE AND FAITH—THE INFALLIBLE Preventive of Trouble and the Sure Source of Prosperity in the Church of Christ. Price 25 cents per dozen. THE CONVERSION OF CHILDREN. A brief review of Rev. Edward Payson Hammond's meetings. By Rev. A. A. BONAR, Glasgow. Price 20 cents per dozen. Publishers, HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

LYRIC HALL—SIXTH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST. —O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Soul of Truth.*

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at 3 P. M., at Mission No. 273 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at 3½ P. M., at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY at 10½ A. M. EVENING, 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Subject—*Resurrection.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free to all. Seamen and others are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st., Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning sermon on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock—*Saying and Doing.* EVENING sermon at 7½—*Outlived His Welcome.*

REV. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., THE historian of Methodism, will preach in the Seventh-street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. JOHN PARKER, will preach at 7 in the EVENING. Seats all free, and visitors cordially welcomed.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR WASH-INGTON-SQUARE M. E. Church, (4th-st., near 6th-av.,) will preach SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR OF Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 5th-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½, on *Wesleyan City Road Chapel, London.* Seats free.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 o'clock. Sermon in English to-morrow.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Communion services on SABBATH, Feb. 9. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ by Rev. J. W. BAIN, of New-Castle, Penn. Subject—*Gospel Treasury;* and in the EVENING at 7½. Subject—*Sin Found Out.* Come and hear him.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S (NEW) CHURCH, Madison-av. and 44th-st.—Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., will preach at above Church, on behalf of the House of Rest for Consumptives, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made on behalf of the institution.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Revival services every evening next week, except Saturday.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 9, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and Right Rev. Bishop VAIL at 7½ P. M. Deaf-mute service at 2½ P. M. Seats free at all services.

SERVICE OF SONG AND ADDRESS.—Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, of the Broadway Tabernacle, will address the Morning Star Mission, corner of 28th-st. and 7th av., SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., and 7½ P. M. by Rev. E. B. OTHEMAN.

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL, 60TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Rev. Prof. ROBERTS will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Mr. NORTON, of St. Thomas' Church, at 7½ P. M.

SONG SERVICE.—ROSE HILL (27TH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church.—Every SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats and music free.

THE REVIVAL HYMN AND TUNE-BOOK FOR THE MILLION.—This little work contains sixty-four pages of choice REVIVAL MUSIC, and its cheapness will cause it to be used by entire congregations and Sunday-schools during the times of deep religious interest in any community. It will be issued on the 8th inst. Price 10 cents single, $8 per 100. Publishers, HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, of Brooklyn, will preach in this house SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Seats free in the evening.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-ST., near Lexington-av.; Rev. Dr. HOLME, Pastor. —Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. S. J. STEWART, will preach SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½. All invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. DEMAREST. Strangers cordially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR FIRST-class servants of all nationalities apply or send your order to WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a neat, tidy family servant; will assist with washing and ironing if required; has very best City recommendations from all former employers as to honesty, competency, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and fine washing, or would do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 105 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in grocery-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl as chamber-maid or seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at No. 301 East 11th-st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble colored woman, to do light chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen for one day at No. 141 West 30th-st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman, as chamber-maid and waitress or as waitress alone, in a private family or private boarding-house; best of City references. Call at No. 425 East 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble woman, who can give the best references. Address X., No. 147 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook, in French, English, or German style; can take full charge of a kitchen, hotel, club-house, or large boarding-house; no objection to the country; seven years' first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 75 Elizabeth-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK will assist with the washing. Can be seen at No 621 6th-av., French and German Office, first floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT WOMAN AS cook; highly recommended by her present employer, to whom apply, at No. 40 East 31st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF large experience, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, first-class boarding-house, or private family; does not object to the care of children; first-class City references. Address W. H. C., Box No. 3,667, New-York Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER — CHAMBER-MAID. —Two excellent women desire situations—one as housekeeper or cook, the other as chamber-maid or waitress. Apply at their present employer's, No. 40 East 31st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY German girl, in a small private family; no objections to the country; has good references, and understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS.—FIVE YEARS' REFERence from one of the most fastidious ladies in New-York, three and a half from another very particular family; wants good wages for first-class work. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress in a private family, or is willing to do the fine washing and assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at 535 West 51st-st., one flight up, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; has good references; puffs and plaits; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 495 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits gentlemen's and families, washing, to do at home. Apply at No. 208 West 30th-st., second floor, front room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young girl to care grown children, or chamber-maid and waiting; is careful and reliable; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED family seamstress, English, solicits a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take home; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. Matthews, No. 234 East 55th-st.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARried; understands his business in all its branches; will be disengaged on the 1st of March; best of reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 4, Saugatuck, Fairfield County, Conn.

COACHMAN, &c. — HOUSE-WORK.— By a Swedish man and wife as coachman and groom, and cook or house-maid. Refer to Mr. Burgess, No. 78 Murray-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHman; is a thorough practical gardener in all its branches; has had considerable experience in the business, and is well recommended. Address or call on X., in seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE man, as useful man on a gentleman's place; is a good hand with horses; understands driving, plain gardening, milking, &c.; is willing, industrious, and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, who can care horses and cattle, milk, drive, do plain gardening, build fires, &c; three years' references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR ABBOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.— New edition, with accounts of the Prussian war, and the last hours of the Emperor, making an elegant octavo of 700 pages; the times and the theme renders it the most popular work of the day; exclusive territory, with no competition. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE, intelligent boy of fifteen to eighteen years. Address, with particulars, references, &c., RAILROAD, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST UNDERstand care of grapes and flowers. Apply at No. 32 Lafayette-place, at 9 A. M. or 4 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED into copartnership under the firm name of

W. R. GOULD & CO.,

for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, and have taken offices at No. 70 Broadway, second story, with an entrance also No. 15 New-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873.
WM. R. GOULD.
WM. S. GOULD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Alexander A. Thomson, David Thomson, and the late William Thomson, under the firm name of A. A. THOMSON & CO., expired by its limitations on the 1st day of January, 1873.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON,
ELLEN L. THOMSON, }
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors of Wm. Thomson, deceased.
DAVID THOMSON, }

NOTICE.—Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they continue the business as tin-plate and metal dealers at Nos. 213 and 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman-st., under the name of A. A. THOMSON & CO.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the TIMES Up-town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;

and the TIMES West-side Office,

No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE; sound, kind, and gentle, with or without harness and wagon. Apply at the tea-store, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av.

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American Plan, with Elevators.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR $20 and $25 per week; location central; table excellent. Apply at Everett Library, No. 568 6th-av.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, front rooms, second floor, together or separately.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

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C. BANTA, Secretary.

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for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching; common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,

ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER RESIDing in Westphalia, Germany, desires to receive in his family a few American boys, ten to fourteen years of age; his long pedagogical experience and the pleasant home influences will be a sufficient guarantee for the mental development and physical care of his pupils. As to references and particulars, please address J. W., Box No. 2,565 New-York Post-office.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)

Second term begins on Feb. 1 French classes for ladies three times a week.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.

I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.— Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsome furnished rooms on second floor, for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 16th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y. —Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—THE ADVERTISER, A FINE reader and elocutionist, teaching English, French, German, Latin, Greek, violin, guitar, early piano, and singing, seeks employment. Address ETA, Box No. 67 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF ENGlish classics and mathematics, highly recommended for thoroughness and tact, is prepared for an engagement. Address A. M., Box 102 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or to a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER OF the Corporation known as the American Chemical Works, appointed by order of the Supreme Court, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the statute in such case provided, that all persons indebted to said corporation render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to such corporation, and pay the same to me, that all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to the undersigned, and that all creditors of said corporation, or persons holding any open or subsisting contract therewith, deliver and present the same in writing and detail to me as such Receiver, on or before the 26th day of March, 1873, at my office, No. 265 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

GEORGE CAULFIELD, Receiver, &c.

f8-law3wS

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT Committee on Introducing Salt Water into the City for Sanitary and Other Purposes will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

All persons interested in the question are hereby notified to be present at the above-named time and place, without further notification. By order,

JOS. A. MONHEIMER, Chairman.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av. Begins at 7¾.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
MRS. JOHN WOOD!
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM!
THE ARAB TROUPE!
MURRAY'S STUD OF HORSES!
250 AUXILIARIES!
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE,
TO-DAY, AT 1½.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,

A PECULIAR AMERICAN SENSATION

Based upon a Parisian "Revue" of extraordinary character, and upon some of the experiences of Mr. MARK TWAIN, prepared expressly for the capacity of this grand theatre by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE SCENERY AND EFFECTS

are of an ingenious and local character, and embrace all that is notable from

BROADWAY to the ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway—Begins at 8.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

MR. DALY'S BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION.

ALIXE! "ALIXE offers some of the best acting that has been seen on the New-York stage for years."—*World.*

"ALIXE is the talk in the clubs, in the cars, at the dinner-table, and in every walk of life; it is the dramatic sensation of this season." —*Herald.*

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARK, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

THIRD ALIXE MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 1½.

*** Seats may be secured one week in advance.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager........Mr. A. M. Palmer

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1½.

ABSOLUTE TRIUMPH
of the powerful new play
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,

which will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice.

Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Welsh Edwards, F. F. Mackay, George Parkes, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, Miss Imogene Fowler.

During the piece a

BIRTH-DAY CHORAL,

Composed by Mr. H. Tissington, will be sung by a choir of thirty children.

Seats secured six days in advance.

Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SATURDAY at 1½, second MATINEE of ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director........MAX MARETZEK

SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY, Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 24.

Positively last appearances of PAULINE LUCCA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The box-office will be opened for subscription on Wednesday, Feb. 12. Subscribers of last season desirous of retaining their boxes or seats will please leave notice at the box-office.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH-ST.

No. 18 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

Mr. GEORGE HOWARD,
(The famous English Tragedian.)
HIS FIRST READING IN AMERICA.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 8,
for the benefit of the
WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF C. H. PFEIFER.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets at No. 114 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL—POPULAR MATINEES.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,

The most pleasing reader,

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,

with an entirely new programme.

Admission 50 cents—no extra charge for reserved seats—at the hall and Schirmer's.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURE, STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10. The Prince of Humorists,

MARK TWAIN,

will repeat his lecture on the SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets, 75 cents and $1. For sale at the Hall, the Library and Schirmer's.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The SIXTH WINTER EXHIBITION of the Academy, comprising the Sixth Annual Collection of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors, and the English Collection of Water Colors and Sketches, is now open EVERY DAY, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

PROF. LOCKE RICHARDSON, OF the Syracuse University, will read, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, *English, Irish, and American Humor.*

"He is a comedian of the rostrum, and an uncommonly good one."—*New-York Tribune.*

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS—MATINEE.— Association Hall, SATURDAY, 2 P. M.—Reserved seats, 50 cents—at Gurley's and Schirmer's.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York: that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is P. E. ROBINSON & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the manufacture of and dealing in gold chains and jewelry; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are PHILIP E. ROBINSON, WILLIAM M. GRAY, and JOHN W. PHELPS; that the said PHILIP E. ROBINSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York; and that the said WILLIAM M. GRAY is also a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid; that the said JOHN W. PHELPS is a special partner, and his place of residence is in Springfield, in the County of Hampden, and State of Massachusetts; that the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 9th day of January, 1873, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of January, 1878.

PHILIP E. ROBINSON, }
WILLIAM M. GRAY, } General Partners.
JOHN W. PHELPS, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873. ja11-law6wSa*

SUPREME COURT. CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—EDMUND TITUS, plaintiff, against LEOPOLD BOHM and JULIE, his wife, Jacob Pollens, Christian Eberspacher, Nicholas Seger, Frank Schaeffler, John Becker, Thomas Byrnes, Max Ebler, George Heinrich, William Groschee, Francis Mehan, —— Russell, Alfonse Sommer, Jacob Arens, Louis Delhomme, Samuel Forsyth, Charles E. Innes, Elias Cohen, Frederick Otto, Alvin Kuhn, Randolph W. Townsend, Anthony R. Dyett, and Henry Goldsmith, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 36 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1873.

WILSON M. POWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 36 Pine-street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the 4th day of January, 1873.

WILSON M. POWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja18-law6w8*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT— City and County of New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE BEAUMONT, BESSIE G. SHELTON, PHILO S. SHELTON, Jr., her husband, and MAX FRANKENHEIMER, defendants. —Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 258 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 3, 1873.

TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City, County and State of New-York, this 9th day of January, 1873.

TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja11-law6wSa*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY, COUNTY, and State of New-York.—SELIGMAN ROTHSCHILD and HENRY FRANKEL against N. L. GOLDSTONE.—Summons.—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and six dollars, with interest from the 3d day of January, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1873.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1873.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja18-law6wS* No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM J. DAVISON against CATHERINE McCABE, Daniel McCabe, her husband, Gilbert Leavy, Bernard Leavy, John Leavy, Elizabeth, his wife, Mary Blake, Ellen Leavy, and Thomas Leavy.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 21, 1873.

SOLOMON F. HIGGINS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja24-law6wS*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 8,

and every evening until further notice, Mr.

SOTHERN

will appear in his original character of

DAVID GARRICK,

as represented by him for over 200 nights at the THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, LONDON.

At 8 o'clock precisely,

T. W. Robertson's

Exquisite comedy in three acts, entitled

DAVID GARRICK.

David Garrick........Mr. SOTHERN
Mr. Simon Ingot........Mr. J. GILBERT
Squire Chivey........Mr. J. B. POLK
Mr. Smith........Mr. C. F. BROWNE
Mr. Brown........Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Mr. Jones........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Thomas........Mr. C. E. EDWIN
Miss Ada Ingot........Miss KATHERINE ROGERS
Mrs. Smith........Mme. PONISI
Miss Araminta Brown........Mrs. SEFTON

SCENERY BY MR. EVANS.

Acts I. and II.—Mr. INGOT'S HOUSE.

Act III.—GARRICK'S STUDY.

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, At 1½ o'clock, BROTHER SAM MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Limited engagement of the talented and popular comedian, MR. W. J. FLORENCE, who will appear in his world-famous character of BOB BRIERLY, in Tom Taylor's instructive dramatic picture, in five parts, illustrating phases in English every-day life, entitled the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, presented with new and appropriate scenery, and cast to the full strength of the company, including

MR. C. R. THORNE, Jr.........HAWKSHAW
MR. ROBERT PATEMAN.........GREEN JONES
MISS BELLA PATEMAN.........MAY EDWARDS

FIRST "FLORENCE" MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC. ALHAMBRA.

POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.

MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

Of the Magnificent Spectacle of ALHAMBRA. ALHAMBRA.

Last appearance of Prof. TOBIN'S wonderful OPTICAL ILLUSION.

The Famous Lauris. Kelly and Leon.

Morris' Mystic Changes. Beautiful Ballets.

The Entire Company and all the Specialties.

Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, 50 cents and $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU.

GRAND MATINEE AT 2.

TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8. TO-DAY AT 2.

The celebrated character actor, Mr.

F. S. CHANFRAU.
F. S. CHANFRAU.

LAST TIMES of the great American drama of

KIT.
KIT.
THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

MONDAY, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU in SAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

UNABATED SUCCESS.

The magnificent and unapproachable spectacle, LEO AND LOTOS.

Peerless in pageantry, pre-eminent in perfection. New songs, new music, new dances.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Americus, Davies, Siegrist, Trained Dogs.

Every evening and Saturday matinee.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH........Manager.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1873,

Last Night and Benefit of J. B. STUDLEY.

BUFFALO BILL.

Performance to commence with the FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.

Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

J. M. BELLEW. SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL, FEB. 8.

The management take pleasure in announcing that the unparalleled success of this PEERLESS READER has rendered it necessary to engage a larger hall, and that he will give his fourth evening, as above, SATURDAY, Feb. 8. Not the leading journals only, but the most cultivated audiences that New-York has gathered since Dickens' readings, have enthusiastically confirmed the verdict of the European Press in placing Mr. Bellew at the head of his profession. It will be seen that the

PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY

is entirely new and very attractive:

JULIUS CÆSAR....(Antony's Oration)....Shakespeare
MAGDALENA....(Or, the Spanish Duel)....Walter
YOUNG LOCHINVAR........(Marmion)........Scott
LOST AND FOUND........Hamilton Aide
THE TICHBORNE TRIAL........Mr. [illegible]'s Evidence
THE EXECUTION OF MONTROSE........Aytoun
PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN........Browning
FONTENOY........Davies
MRS. JOSEPH PORTER........Dickens

Reserved seats, $1; for sale at Hall & Schirmer's.

GRAND CONCERT,

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,

by the

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

AT STEINWAY HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.

Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

BILLIARDS.

A grand exhibition will be given THIS EVENING on the occasion of the opening of MAURICE DALY & LARRY'S Wine and Billiard Room, Spingler House, No. 5 Union-square, when the following gentlemen will exhibit their skill: Cyrille Dion, Albert Garnier, Dudley Kavanagh, Tim Flynn, John Deery, William Goldthwaite, Edward Kinney, Maurice Daly.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,

By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,

MONDAY, at 1½, at his rooms, No. 1,288 Broadway.

Subject—*Cultivation of the Ear,*

with Dramatic French Readings.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-ST. and 4th-av.—Service of song SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Rev. T. G. FREEMAN.

LOAN OFFICES.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD jewelry, silver plate, gold dust, and gold skewings at No. 188 Chatham-square. Diamond jewelry, new and second-hand gold and silver watches, gold chains, bought, sold, and exchanged at bargains. P. S.—Fine gold and rolled silver for silver leaf beaters and platers constantly for sale. A. BARNARD & SON, Jewelers and Refiners, No. 188 Chatham-square.

NO. 1,367 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and other officers and committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and close at 8 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN A. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.

"*Special Safe Offer.*"

Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for

Information, Circulars, and Price Lists.

GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "*Special Safe Offer.*"

Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.

NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, $275, $300.

Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

AT HAINES BROS.,

No. 27 Union-square.

First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 185 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons,) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

"NEW GALOPS."—JUST PUBLISHED, "Wait Ans Galop," price 35c., the last galop of Strauss; also, "Jolly Life Galop," by Schilling, price 35c. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reception Saturday [illegible]

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

MORE RING FRAUDS.

Where the Money for the New Court-House Went—Important Report from the Controller.

Rumors have lately been rife concerning the recent discovery of additional frauds in the accounts furnished for the construction of the County Court-house and for the execution of other work said to be performed under the old Tammany régime. Below we give a copy of an important report to the Controller on this subject, which is to be transmitted to the Mayor to-day.

The report deals with only a small portion of the extensive frauds perpetrated by the Tammany thieves, but it reveals more clearly the guilt of the robbers. Every one was satisfied that the full amount which had been stolen from the City and County Treasury had not been discovered, and that it was difficult to trace the whole of the plunder to the guilty parties. Recent revelations lead to the opinion that the amount stolen by the Tammany Ring was about $25,000,000.

It will be seen that Ingersoll, Norton, Coman, and Walsh formed the Court-house Commission, and had special powers, with special funds appropriated to their use. Between Dec. 20, 1870, and March 4, 1871, the sum of $598,215 15 was paid out on warrants, and of this $305,798 has been traced direct to Ingersoll's private account in the Bowery Bank, besides an additional $127,118, which had passed through other hands to the same account, making in all $432,916, or nearly four-fifths of the whole sum. All this was done within a short time of the first payment of the appropriation for $600,000.

The following is the Controller's letter of transmission to the Mayor:

To Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Mayor, &c.:

SIR: The proceedings of the Court-house Commissioners since Dec. 1, 1870, as shown by the accompanying report, have been developed in course of a general investigation regarding the late frauds against the City and County. You are already aware that the Tenth National Bank has been for some months endeavoring to force the Controller to pay about $250,000, balance of alleged advances to these Commissioners by that bank. Aside from the illegal action of the bank in making the advances, the evidences of fraud in connection with the disbursement of this money by the Commissioners, suggest the liability of the Commissioners, rather than of the County, to the bank. I submit the report for your consideration, and for such action as to you may seem proper and desirable for the best interests of the community.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

The following is a complete copy of the report:

To Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller, &c.:

On or about the 1st of December, 1870, Mayor Hall appointed James H. Ingersoll, Michael Norton, Thomas Coman, and John J. Walsh Court-house Commissioners, as provided in section 11, chapter 382, of the laws of 1870, from which the following was an extract, to wit: "To provide for the final completion of the new County Court-house, in New-York, the Mayor of said City is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint four commissioners, and upon the appointment of said commissioners all powers of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York over the erection of said Court-house shall cease.

"The said commissioners shall have the power to expend, and shall complete said Court-house for a sum not exceeding $600,000, which amount the Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to raise on the stock of the County of New-York. * * * The money to be raised shall be paid by the Controller on vouchers approved by the commissioners herein authorized, and to be filed in his office."

These commissioners commenced the disbursement of money on the 20th of December, 1870.

The following is a detailed list of their expenditures, as shown by the county records, to wit:

Dec. 20, 1870—Warrant No. 6,030, to A. J. Garvey, for mason-work, new Court-house, Sept. 16, 1870	$55,664 53
Dec. 20, 1870—Warrant No. 6,031, to Keyser & Co., for plumbing and gas-fitting, new Court-house, May 7 to Nov. 12, 1870	59,376 40
Dec. 22, 1870—Warrant No. 6,048, to Geo. S. Miller, for carpenter-work on new Court-house, May 5 to Nov. 9, 1870	47,650 28
Dec. 31, 1870—Warrant No. 6,109, to A. J. Smith, for carpets, &c., new Court-house, April 29 to Nov. 7, 1870	39,181 85
Dec. 31, 1870—Warrant No. 6,110, to Daniel Whalen, paymaster, for pay-roll on new Court-house, Sept. 10 to Dec. 3, 1870	17,378 51
Dec. 31, 1870—Warrant No. 6,164, to A. G. Miller, for cabinet-work on new Court-house, May 7 to Nov. 12, 1870	38,168 15
Dec. 31, 1870—Warrant No. 6,294, to Daniel Whalen, paymaster, for pay-roll on new Court-house, to Dec. 31	10,084 83
Dec. 31, 1870—Warrant No. 6,295, to Heath & Smith, for mason-work, new Court-house, Oct. 14, 1869, to December, 1870	15,138 40
Dec. 31, 1870—Warrant No. 6,296, to Halsey & Co., for coal and wood, new Court-house, Sept. 13, 1869, to Nov. 13, 1870	17,909 84
	$300,552 79
Nov. 3, 1870—Warrant No. 5,380, to Daniel Whalen, paymaster, for pay-rolls of laborers in new County Court-house, May 22, 1869, to Sept. 10, 1870	69,905 31
	$370,458 10
Jan. 14, 1871—Warrants Nos. 121, 122, and 123, to Allen & Stevens, for timber, &c., furnished new Court-house, as follows:	
Warrant No. 121, from June 16, 1868, to April 2, 1869	12,982 03
Warrant No. 122, from April 4, 1869, to June 2, 1870	25,663 52
Warrant No. 123, from June 16 to November 4, 1870	3,363 96
Jan. 14, 1871—Warrant No. 124, to Geo. S. Miller, for carpenter-work, new Court-house, Nov. 10 to Dec. 1, 1870	1,876 50
Jan. 14, 1871—Warrant No. 125, to Johnson Rotary Lock Company, for locks furnished new Court-house, May 14, 1869, to Sept. 5, 1870	2,676 75
Jan. 14, 1871—Warrant No. 126, to J. D. Welsh, Jr., for sashes with plate glass, new Court-house, April 26 to Nov. 12, 1870	19,878 63
Jan. 14, 1871—Warrant No. 127, to East Chester Quarry Company, for marble furnished new Court-house, June 25, 1868, to May 12, 1869	67,961 75
Jan. 14, 1871—Warrant No. 128, to East Chester Quarry Company, for marble furnished new Court-house, June 1 to July 1, 1870	5,516 00
Jan. 21, 1871—Warrant No. 129, to A. Hall, Jr., for painting, &c., new Court-house, April 20 to Nov. 30, 1870	22,640 00
Jan. 21, 1871—Warrant No. 130, to Jacob Voorhis, Jr., for building-stone, new Court-house, May 15, 1869	4,020 50
Jan. 21, 1871—Warrant No. 131, to J. McB. Davidson & Co., for safes for new Court-house, June 11 to Nov. 16, 1870	27,200 00
Jan. 31, 1871—Warrant No. 444, to Daniel Whalen, paymaster, for pay-roll, new Court-house to Jan. 31, 1871	12,468 50
Feb. 4, 1871—Warrant No. 500, to Peter Woods & Bro., for painting Surrogate's offices, Nov. 4, 1870	10,715 52
Feb. 11, 1871—Warrant No. 549, to Christopher Dick, for cleaning sink, new Court-house, April 16, 1869	20 00
Feb. 11, 1871—Warrant No. 550 to J. Kendrick, Jr., for engineer's supplies, new Court-house, Jan. 13 to Sept. 9, 1870	321 25
Feb. 11, 1871—Warrant No. 551 to John P. Goring, for felting furnished new Court-house, October to December, 1870	185 20
Feb. 11, 1871—Warrant No. 552 to Blackhurst & Goring, for felting furnished new Court-house, May 14, 1869	26 09
March 4, 1871—Warrant No. 915 to D. Whalen, pay-master, for pay-roll of new Court-house, Feb. 1 to 28, 1871	10,240 85
	$227,757 05
And expended from Dec. 20 to 31, as shown above	370,458 10
Making a total of	$598,215 15

charged to the new County Court-house on the Controller's books, for which warrants were issued from Nov. 3, 1870, to March 4, 1871. There are no other charges on the Controller's books to this account in 1870 or 1871, except $200,000 paid the Tenth National Bank, July 7, 1871, on requisition of the Commissioners of April 28, 1871. The payment of Nov. 3, 1870, of $69,905 31 for pay-roll from May 22, 1869, to Sept. 10, 1870, was evidently made by the Controller in anticipation of the appointment of these Commissioners, as it is embraced in the $598,215 15 expended out of the $600,000 authorized. This pay-roll is certified by C. H. Tucker, Superintendent.

The list of payments presented shows that between the 20th of December and 21st of January following the Commissioners expended $494,332 42. Of the warrants issued for this amount, $305,798 15 are traced direct to the account of James H. Ingersoll in the Bowery National Bank, and in addition, $127,118 49 are traced to the same account, after passing through the accounts of intermediate parties, making a total of $432,916 64, out of $494,332 42 deposited by one of the commissioners to his individual credit within forty-six days from the date of appointment, and within thirty-one days from the commencement of disbursements.

Each one of the pay-rolls shows flagrant violations of the law, and of the usual customs in disbursing money upon vouchers of this character.

Fortunately for purposes of investigation both vouchers and warrants covering the $598,215 15 paid by the Commissioners are found in the Controller's Office. Aside from the evidences of fraud exhibited by the general character of these vouchers, there have been some developments concerning certain of them to which your attention is respectfully invited.

The indorsements on the following-named warrants are believed to be forgeries, to wit:

No. 6,031, to Keyser & Co.	$59,376 40
No. 6,295, to Heath & Smith	15,138 40
No. 6,296, to Halsey & Co.	17,909 84
No. 121, to Allen & Stevens	12,982 03
No. 122, to Allen & Stevens	25,663 52
No. 123, to Allen & Stevens	3,363 96
Total	$132,084 48

A. G. Miller is not known to have existed. There are two parties by the name of A. J. Smith reported as friends and associates of Ingersoll, but I have not been able to indentity the A. J. Smith purporting to have made the bill in that name, and the evidence is clear that these parties never existed, at least not for the purposes for which their names were used. Add, therefore, as entirely fraudulent, No. 6,109 to A. J. Smith

	$39,181 55
No. 6,164 to A. G. Miller	38,168 15
Making a total of	$259,434 43

paid to Jan. 14, 1871, on forged indorsements and on bills, the reputed makers of which cannot be identified.

The Keyser warrant, $59,376 40, was deposited by Ingersoll & Co., in the Broadway Bank, the remainder of the $259,434 43 was deposited to the credit of James H. Ingersoll, in the Bowery National Bank, except the Allen & Stevens warrants, which were deposited in the Irving National Bank; and after the indorsements, "Allen & Stevens" follows, "for deposit, P. C. Kingsland." The warrants are dated Jan. 14, 1871. Jas. H. Ingersoll deposited the same day in the Bowery National Bank check for the aggregate amount of these warrants, $42,009 51. The evidence, therefore, is quite conclusive that Ingersoll received the whole of this $259,434 43 paid by the Commissioner on forged and unidentified bills. This amount is included in the $432,916 64 heretofore stated to have been deposited by him.

With the exception of the pay-roll certified by Mr. Tucker, Superintendent, and two other pay-rolls, which lack the signature of Commissioner Norton, every one of the vouchers embraced in this $598,215 15 is certified to by each one of the Commissioners.

The blank certificates attached to the form of bill for Court-house is as follows:

"We certify that the articles above enumerated have been received and the services performed; that they were necessary for and have been, or will be, applied to the use of the new County Court-house, and that the prices specified are just and reasonable, and we hereby audit and approve the same."

In a former communication your attention has been called to the fact that the signatures to two affidavits on bills of Geo. S. Miller are forged, and that to these affidavits and to those of the mythical A. G. Miller and A. J. Smith, and to one signed by A. J. Garvey, which he denies ever having made on oath, are attached the signatures of J. B. Young, Commissioner of Deeds, purporting to show that these bills were verified before him.

The bill in the name of Heath & Smith is entirely fictitious. According to the evidence of Mr. E. A. Heath, of the late firm of Heath & Smith, that firm did not exist at the times when the articles named in the bill purport to have been delivered.

The signature of E. A. Heath to the blank affidavit, the receipt of Heath & Smith, and the indorsement on the warrant are all forgeries, as established by the testimony of Mr. Heath and five other witnesses. Among the items charged in this bill are 300 water-coolers at $20 each, and, according to the certificate of the commissioners, they were delivered, were necessary for and were appropriated to the new County Court-house, and were just and reasonable in price. An inventory of these articles in the building, taken Jan. 22, 1873, shows thirty on hand at that date.

Persons conversant with this line of business state that the manufacturers' prices to the trade are about $2 50 each.

That nearly every one of the bills embraced in this $598,215 15 paid by the commissioners partakes more or less of the characteristics of the Heath & Smith bill there is no doubt. In some instances the frauds have been partially unraveled; in others, nothing short of a judicial investigation will solve the mysteries.

On page 16 of the printed copy of proceedings for mandamus against the Board of Apportionment by the Tenth National Bank to compel the payment of about $267,000, being the balance, with interest, alleged to be due that bank for advances of $442,579 94, made to the Court-house Commissioners, there appears a list of payments under the head of "Statement of Court-house account with the Tenth National Bank," showing, except in the cases of pay-rolls, the banks to which the checks were paid. I have been unable to obtain access to any of the vouchers, checks, or pay-rolls forming the basis of these charges, and in investigation have been obliged to confine myself to the lists submitted by the Tenth National Bank and to such information as could be gained from different banks to which these checks were paid. These payments, in detail, together with the results of inquiries as to the parties receiving them, are presented in statement marked "A," submitted herewith. The result shows that out of $442,579 94, borrowed from the Tenth National Bank by the commissioners, there was deposited to the credit of

James H. Ingersoll	$157,593 28
Ingersoll, Watson & Co.	47,932 54
P. C. Kingsland	16,873 50
Geo. S. Miller	52,786 88
J. M. Masterton	50,000 00
Paid by pay-rolls, not traced	117,393 74
Total	$442,579 94

The amount paid on pay-rolls for clerks on construction of building, janitors, engineers, watchmen, laborers, and cleaners employed in and about the building for six months, from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1871, is $117,393 74. Add paid by the Controller for janitors and cleaners for the same building for the same six months, but charged to the account of "Lighting, Cleaning, and Supplies," $17,302 and we have $134,000 spent in six months, or at the rate of $268,000 per annum for this class of service over one building. The same service, based upon the payments for the month of December last for the several county buildings in the Park, cost the county at the rate of $90,000 per annum, deduct twenty-five per cent. applicable to other offices and buildings than those confined to the new Court-house, $22,500, leaves $67,500 per annum now paid for services which under the Commissioners cost just four times that amount.

This expense is now, upon the recommendation of Mayor Havemeyer, further reduced to less than fifty per cent. of the December rate.

On page twenty of the printed proceedings, before referred to, appears the list of bills purporting to have been paid by these Commissioners out of the funds borrowed from the Tenth National Bank. It shows the names of parties to whom bills are represented to have been paid. The aggregate agrees with the payments by the Tenth National Bank on page sixteen. The list of bills is as follows:

Pay-rolls	$117,748 74
Peck & Wandell, brick and materials authorized by the Board of Supervisors	16,873 50
To Nov. 30, 1870—Ingersoll & Co., furnishing, fitting up, &c., authorized by Board of Supervisors, Nov. 30, 1870	77,742 92
J. D. Welsh, Jr., sashes, plate glass	15,514 00
Oct. 1, 1870, to December, 1870—F. W. Sterry, wood-work and trimmings, authorized by Board of Supervisors	19,243 08
Jan. 1 to July, 1871—S. L. Halsey, fuel and labor	8,325 00
June 1, 1871—G. S. Miller, timber, carpenter-work, &c.	52,786 88
Dec. 1, 1870, to April 28, 1871—F. W. Sterry, wood-work, furniture, trimmings, and doors	30,619 12
July 10—East Chester Quarry Company, marble, labor, &c.	79,810 38
June 14—Johnson, Rotary Lock Company, locks	682 75
June 3—R. G. Gregg, carpets	2,379 75
April 29—Wm. Mulvaney, painting and materials	8,823 97
May 25 to June 20, 1871—F. W. Sterry, wood-work and trimmings	9,382 25
July 6—J. W. Bingham, oil	257 88
May 1 to 15—F. W. Sterry, wood-work and trimmings	2,389 69
Total	$442,579 31

The bill of Ingersoll & Co., $77,742 92, and of F. W. Sterry, $19,243 08, purport to have been authorized by the Board of Supervisors, the former on Nov. 30, 1870. I find no record of any meeting of the Board of Supervisors between Sept. 19, 1870, and Dec. 6, 1870; neither do I find any reference to these bills, or to the names of Ingersoll & Co. or Sterry, in the printed copy of the proceedings of this board during the last six months of 1870. It appears that James H. Ingersoll deposited the proceeds of all the bills of Sterry, of Welsh, Jr., Halsey, Gregg, Johnson Rotary Lock Company, Mulvaney, and Bingham, besides a portion of the proceeds of the Ingersoll & Co. bill, and of that of the East Chester Marble Company.

Investigation further shows that with the exception of George S. Miller, who appears to have deposited proceeds of the bill made in his name, and to have immediately paid over $40,000 to Ingersoll, Watson & Co., and of J. M. Masterton, who deposited in the East Chester National Bank, at Mount Vernon, $50,000 of the proceeds of the East Chester Quarry Company bill, of which company he was President or Treasurer, not one of the parties in whose names bills purport to have been made, received the checks alleged to have been issued in settlement.

Mr. Cummings H. Tucker, late Superintendent of Construction of the new County Court-house, reports, say, twenty-two claims against the same, unpaid at the time the building was transferred to the commissioners, amounting to about $230,000. Of these claims the commissioners appear to have paid but seven, amounting as reported by Mr. Tucker, to about $110,739 19, but paid by the commissioners as $139,104 35.

The $28,365 16 paid in excess arises on bills of Allen and Stevens, reported by Tucker as say $18,000, paid at $42,009 50.

Peck & Wandell's bill, reported by Tucker as $13,407 50—paid $16,873 50.

Johnson Rotary Lock Company's bill, reported by Tucker as $1,784 85—paid $2,676 50.

Reference to the two lists of bills submitted, paid by the Commissioners, will show that, exclusive of pay-rolls, the Commissioners expended for claims purporting to have accrued previous to the date of their appointment, Dec. 1, 1870

	$591,996 65
Whereas their accounts show that of bills reported by Mr. Tucker as actually outstanding at the time of their accession to office they have paid, say only	110,739 19
Leaving	$481,257 46

paid in settlement of bills, which the commissioners report as having accumulated under the superintendence of Mr. Tucker, and of which Mr. Tucker disclaims all knowledge.

The forged bills and those in the names of unidentified makers, to which your attention is called, are embraced in this amount, and nearly every dollar of the money is traced to the account of Ingersoll, either directly or through an intermediate party.

I have consulted with various parties likely to be familiar with the amount of genuine expense on the building incurred by the Commissioners from Dec. 1, 1870, to the present time. The highest estimate made is $185,000, which amount covers cost of four fluted marble columns. Above lower course on the Chambers-street portico, the placing of about three-fourths of the balustrade about the top of the building, and the original cost of the most of the rail surmounting this balustrade, painting, frescoing, and plastering, doors and other wood work in the halls and vestibules, and sundry small items.

As before shown, the total amount expended by the Court-house Commissioners is as follows:

Paid by Controller Connolly, and for which vouchers are on file	$598,215 15
Paid from funds advanced by the Tenth National Bank	442,579 94
Paid by the Controller for cleaning Court house for nine months, from Dec. 1, 1870, to Aug. 1, 1871, and charged to other accounts	25,687 00
Total	$1,066,482 09
Highest estimated amount of genuine expense on the building incurred by commissioners	185,000 00
Claims reported by Mr. Tucker as due paid by commissioners	110,729 19
Pay-rolls from May 22, 1869, to Sept. 10, 1870	60,905 31
Pay-rolls from Sept. 10 to Dec. 3, '70	17,378 51
Pay-rolls for nine months to Aug. 31, 1871, estimated at $9,000 per annum, the cost of cleaning all the County offices in December, 1872, $67,500	450,513 01
Makes a total	$615,959 08

or about fifty-eight per cent. of the whole amount expended by the commissioners, for which no evidence can be gathered that the County ever received one dollar of value.

Mr. Ingersoll's deposits, direct and indirect, from payments made by the Controller, as before stated, amount to	$432,916 64
He deposited from funds procured from Tenth National Bank, as shown	157,593 28
Making a total of	$590,509 52

of Court-house funds deposited to the credit of Ingersoll.

In March, 1871, two men presented an order for some blocks of granite to Thos. Leavey, then in charge of the stone-cutting for the Court-house.

The following is a copy of the original order, to wit:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.
NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

Thos. Leavey:

Give Mr. Scofield & Co. every facility in removing granite blocks from Court-house.

J. H. INGERSOLL,
Commissioner N. C. C. H.

Pursuant to this order Mr. Leavey states that he delivered some thirty blocks of granite that had been procured for the purpose of laying the foundations for the south stoop of the Court-house. He was directed by the two men, whom he recognizes as Messrs. Canda and Scofield to deliver the stones in the Chambers-street gutter, which he declined to do until they returned with further orders from Mr. Ingersoll to this effect.

He then procured from the Department of Parks a permit for the trucks to enter the Park for the purpose of removing these stones. About three weeks were consumed in their removal, and, from the best information I can gather, the stones were taken to or about the foot of Twenty-sixth-street and East River. The stones were sufficient in quantity to complete the stoop referred to, as far as this material was to be used, and were dressed and finished for this purpose. Their value is estimated from $12,000 to $16,000.

The statements of Mr. Leavey are confirmed by others as to the main points.

Yours respectfully, H. F. TAINTOR.

List of checks paid by Tenth National Bank on Court-house account, as per pages 16 and 19 of printed proceedings for mandamus.			Certain Deposits by James H. Ingersoll and others, as shown by bank accounts.	
April 29	Checks, pay-roll of March	$23,000 36		
May 3	Checks, pay-roll of April	18,677 88		
May 3	Checks, pay-roll of March	2,500 00		
May 5	Checks to Bowery National Bank, through Clearing-house	19,243 08	$19,243 08	May 4.. James H. Ingersoll deposited check for this amount in Bowery National Bank.
May 5	Checks to Bowery National Bank	15,514 00	15,514 00	May 4.. James H. Ingersoll deposited check for this amount in Bowery National Bank.
May 5	Checks deposited in Tenth National Bank	47,932 54	47,932 54	May 5.. Ingersoll, Watson, & Co. deposited check for this amount in Tenth National Bank.
May 5	Checks to Irving Bank	16,873 50	16,873 50	May 5.. P. C. Kingsland deposited check for this amount in Irving National Bank.
May 10	Checks to Bowery Bank	29,810 88	29,810 88	May 10.. James H. Ingersoll deposited check for this amount in Bowery Bank.
June 1	Checks, pay-roll of May	17,000 00		
July 1	Checks to Bowery Bank	355 68	355 68	July 1.. James H. Ingersoll deposited check for this amount in Bowery Bank.
July 8	Checks to Bowery Bank	20,619 12	20,619 12	July 8.. James H. Ingersoll deposited check for this amount in Bowery Bank.
July 8	Checks to Bowery Bank	2,389 69	2,389 69	July 8.. James H. Ingersoll deposited check for this amount in Bowery Bank.
July 8	Checks to Bowery Bank	19,786 00	19,786 00	July 8.. James H. Ingersoll deposited check for this amount in Bowery Bank.
July 8	Checks to Bowery Bank	682 75	682 75	July 8.. James H. Ingersoll deposited check for this amount in Bowery Bank.
July 8	Checks to Bowery Bank	9,382 25	9,382 25	July 8.. James H. Ingersoll deposited check for this amount in Bowery Bank.
July 12	Checks deposited in Tenth National Bank	52,786 88	52,786 88	July 12.. G. S. Miller deposited check for this amount in Tenth National Bank.*
July 12	Checks to Bowery National Bank	29,810 88	29,810 88	July 12.. James H. Ingersoll deposited check for this amount in Bowery Bank.
July 12	Checks to Ocean Bank	40,000 00	40,000 00	July 12.. Deposited in East Chester National Bank, Mount Vernon, to credit of J. M. Masterton, and forwarded to Ocean National Bank for collection.
July 12	Checks to Ocean Bank	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Aug. 21	Checks, pay-roll of July	17,085 00		
Aug. 31	Checks, pay-roll of August	17,091 00		
		$442,579 94		

*George S. Miller's account in Tenth National Bank is charged $40,000 July 12, and Ingersoll, Watson & Co. are credited same amount same day in same bank. Miller's account showed that this check passed through the receiving teller.

Protesting Against Railroad Exemption.

The citizens of Jersey City last night held a mass-meeting at the City Hall to protest against the exemption of the railroad corporations from local taxation. Ex-Mayor Van Reypen presided, and addresses were made by Senator McPherson, Assemblymen Reardon and Wandle, Major Pangborn, W. J. Aldridge, Hon. Jacob Weart and others. It was stated that at a conference held in Philadelphia, Col. Scott had agreed to make any equitable arrangement concerning the taxation of their property, and would lend all his influence to secure the passage of any bill which might be agreed upon. Resolutions were adopted by the meeting appointing a committee composed of Messrs. Robinson, Quimby Aldridge, Frost, and J. W. Pangborn to represent the matter to all the companies except the Pennsylvania Central, and to place before them Mr. Weart's printed pamphlet upon the subject, with a view of gaining their consent, and possibly their influence, to have the existing law, which has proved so injurious to the interests of Jersey City, changed. An adjournment was made until Friday evening next, when the committee's report will be made.

Arrest of an English Forger.

The Chief Constable of Norfolk, England, telegraphed to Superintendent Kelso, on the 1st of February, that one Thomas Sayre had committed an extensive forgery, and had escaped under the assumed name of Bartran. Superintendent Kelso placed the matter in the hands of Capt. Irving, and Detective Dusenbury was detailed to watch the Liverpool steamers and arrest the fugitive. When the steam-ship Parthia arrived yesterday, she was boarded by the detective, and Sayre, alias Bartran, was found among the passengers. He was arrested and locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken before the United States Commissioner to-day.

THE CAUSE OF LAUGHTER.

Interesting Lecture by Rev. John Weiss at Robinson Hall Last Evening.

Rev. John Weiss delivered the first of a series of six lectures at Robinson Hall last evening before a large and select audience. The subject was "The Cause of Laughter," and during its delivery, which occupied more than an hour, he was listened to with the greatest interest, and the continuous sallies of playful wit which pervaded the lecture produced unceasing merriment. He commenced by observing that the subject of the evening was best reached by him from the point of reflection that of all the animals man alone seemed to be capable of laughter. If, as so many naturalists now claimed, man had ascended by successive evolutions from the lower animal type, we ought, he said, to be able to find some germs of the laughing propensity among our ancestors. When dogs are fondly gambolling about you there is a sort of division of the lips, which is just a rudimentary hint of man's facial expression in the act of mirth. The dog had been associated with humanity in all countries, for thousands of years, yet, although we were told that the "little dog laughed to see the sport," he had not yet made up his mouth for anything more emphatic than a simper. Some kinds of monkeys have established a facial expression accompanied with a laughing noise, which is so like the human voice that we might charge them with being entertained at something like practical jokes which they pass upon each other, or from some obscure sense of sylvan incongruities. We conceive, at least, that nature was preparing in them the nervous actions which men employ to transmit their pleasurable emotions. All passions appear to claim the respiratory nerves for outward expression. They are the signal-gun which communicates by hoisting the blush, by letting fall the tear, by the exhalation of a sigh, by the explosions of laughter. There are many well attested cases of absolute enjoyment among animals, which sometimes rises to the pitch of mirthfulness. Dr. Kane one day came across a long icy incline chute, like an artificial place made by Russians, down which a long file of white bears were sliding on their paws. At the bottom they jumped up, with evident delight, like boys to carry their sleds back to the hill. The signs of pleasure among them were unmistakable.

The Canadian fish otter loves to do the same thing. If the sea otter of Siberia escapes into the water from its hunters, it expresses joy and derision by marked gestures, one of which is putting its paw over the eyes, as if shading them to regard the hunters. It would seem to be a very slight and natural diversion when the thumb slips to the point of the nose, and the rest of the paw applied with that sarcastic gesture approved by boys. [Laughter.] We find that Darwin lately found a monkey of the Gibbon family with a voice clear and distinct, and which run along a whole scale with astonishing accuracy. It was lamentable they were not introduced to our opera bouffe, as it would be a great economy and would save human performers from moral degradation. [Laughter.] I am quite convinced that you and I would all pay our money for such an exhibition, and rejoice to see the drama recovering from its decay. [Continued laughter.] The power to combine or contrast two or more objects, to remember one absent object by another present one, to experience a feeling that two objects are associated, leads to the highest manifestation of wit. With this faculty you make a very good shift to relieve the moments when existence, with its incessant toil and merciless persistency of routine, threatens to become insupportable. One day is not like another exactly, if genuine laughter loosens its handcuffs and lets the prisoner stretch his arms and have a little run. Every laugh reddens the blood, which goes then more lightly to dissipate the thoughts of a cloudy brain. Multitudes of American brains are badly strained in consequence of the storing of the wastage of houses and the grouping of street work into moral morasses which generate many diseases. The more simply constructed the brain and nervous system are, the less liable are they to the misfortune of ennui. The canine species are susceptible of this description of misfortune, and with a bad or indifferent sportsman a good dog will not tolerate an irreligious abuse of Providence, [laughter,] and will sulk and rouse no more game. Incongruous circumstances produce involuntary merriment. The lecturer here related the uncontrollable peals of laughter produced on seeing a man fall up-stairs, or on seeing a maiden aunt carried away by a cotton umbrella, inflated with a stiff breeze, *en passant*, narrating with inimitable power the astonishment of the Indian who scalped the wig of a French settler. His narration of the ludicrous position of Pickwick on awakening from a sound slumber and finding himself in a wheelbarrow was graphic and earnest and was warmly applauded. He told the story of Abraham Lincoln, who, when afflicted with small-pox, expressed his readiness to receive all office-seekers as he had something to give them, and in this connection defined the distinction between wit and punning. Of this latter description of humor he mentioned a pun of Thackeray's as expressive of its class generally. Thackeray was told that a clever man, much addicted to beer, died without leaving any equal. "Alas," said Thackeray, "back him for 'alf and 'alf, you shall never see his like again." [Laughter.] Also that of the soldier at the battle of Shiloh, whose cheek and chin were carried off by a shot, and who exclaimed, "I would like a drink of water if I had the face to ask for it." The lecturer here rapidly cited numerous instances of sparkling wit and humor from Douglas Jerrold, Dundreary, Sydney Smith, Shakespeare and a host of others, whose witticisms have become household words, and though many of them were perfectly familiar to the majority of his audience, his manner and delivery were so perfect, and he seemed to adapt himself so completely to every incident, as to induce the most side-splitting laughter, which frequently terminated in loud applause. He told of the doctor who knew a lady who had no children, which affliction was hereditary in her family for generations; of the lady who exclaimed "What will the poor whales do?" when told of the possible decrease of the use of sperm-oil by the manufacturers; and a host of others, which, to be thoroughly appreciated, should be listened to. He closed a highly interesting and humorous lecture by a vivid description of the use, power, and influence of wit, and its bearing upon human thought and action.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

Erection of a Fire-Proof Staircase—Refitting of the Twenty-Third-Street Wing.

At the present time, when public attention is directed to the insecure state of hotels and public and private buildings in this City, the following description of a staircase, perfectly fire-proof in every particular, which is now in course of erection at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, will be read with interest:

After the late fire the proprietors, Messrs. Darling & Griswold, desiring to provide a sure means of escape, which should at the same time be one that would preclude any chance of a fire being communicated by the draft through it to the floors above, considered a vast number of plans and suggestions that were submitted to their notice by those who are supposed to be authorities upon such a subject. They finally concluded to construct a shaft up which the staircase could be built, upon a plan entirely of their own device, the details being intrusted to the care of Mr. James C. Hoe, the architect, and J. C. Hoe & Co., builders, to carry out. This shaft, or stairway, which is 14 feet long by 10 feet wide, is being built entirely of brick and iron, thus offering no fuel for a fire to seize hold of. The foundations are laid upon the solid rock, the walls being of brick, 16 inches thick from the base to the first floor, and from there upward 12 inches, cement being used, instead of mortar, to lay the bricks in, thus giving greater solidity to the walls, and preventing any crumbling, should they be exposed at any time to a great heat. These walls perfectly inclose the staircase, which can only be reached by opening iron doors fitted on each floor in iron frames, and composed of four panels each, which, it is said, give them greater strength. The landings, or floors of the staircase will be of sheet-iron, resting upon iron girders four inches wide and eight inches deep, known as the Cooper wrought-iron beams.

These girders are left open at the bottom, and will be painted the same as the other parts of the structure. The stairs will be of iron throughout, and will be built around the sides of the wall, leaving a well in the centre, which will be utilized by the erection of an elevator, two feet six inches by two feet in size, for the purpose of carrying linen or soiled clothes to or from the various floors of the hotel; the guides to this elevator will be of iron, and protected the whole length of the staircase by means of an iron wire gauze screen. The walls of the shaft or stairway will be carried right through the roof, the only mode of egress being, as previously described, by means of the iron doors provided on each floor.

In the north-east corner of this shaft another small one is being erected, also of brick, reaching from the roof to basement, for the purpose of receiving the sweepings of the corridors and rooms. This small shaft is likewise provided on each floor with a small swing iron door level with the floor, so as to allow the dirt to be swept in without trouble; it will then fall into an iron receptacle provided in the basement, which can be removed, emptied, and replaced at pleasure. To enable this to be done an iron door four feet high and twenty inches wide has been made and fixed, allowing just sufficient space for the free passage of the iron box or barrel. It is claimed that this staircase will be perfectly fire-proof, and that it would afford a secure retreat from fire even should it rage all around it.

The other arrangements for preventing, detecting and subduing a fire are in the most perfect order, and ready to be used at a moment's notice. There are, in all, six staircases, including the one now in course of construction, which lead from the ground to the sixth story. From the sixth to the seventh or servants' floor, there are three staircases, and as the corridors are open through the entire floor, the means of escape are considered to be sufficiently ample; but, in addition to this, free access can always be had to the roof from any of the rooms, affording an additional mode of safety. The rooms on this floor are not altered at all, further than having been painted, repaired, &c., and they are unquestionably more commodious and comfortable than usually is the case in servants' rooms in either hotels or private houses. The ventilation is thoroughly looked to, as, in addition to the window in each room, there is, as has always been the case, a fan-light over the door which can be opened or closed at pleasure.

The refitting, decorating, and furnishing of the parlors and rooms, 138 in number, which were damaged during the fire, is nearly completed, the greater proportion of the rooms being quite ready for occupation; but to insure their thorough dryness it has been deemed advisable to keep fires in the rooms for a few days longer. Most of these apartments are in suites, and are already engaged by families who await but a word from the proprietors to assume their tenancy. It is expected that by the end of the month, at the latest, the hotel will be free from workmen, and be able to accommodate its full number of guests.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. Tyndall sails to-day for England.

Patrolman Edward Carroll, of the Mounted Squad, was tried before the Police Commissioners yesterday for being drunk on duty, and was dismissed the department.

The Universalist Society of Baltimore have given a call to Rev. G. W. Powell, of New-York, formerly of London, England, to become their pastor, which has been accepted.

The annual reunion and ball of the Seventy-ninth Regiment took place last evening at Apollo Hall. The attendance was very large, and the members in their new kilts presented a lively appearance.

The First Ward Tammany Hall politician, Nicholas Muller, was robbed last night of $500 worth of diamonds by two sneak-thieves, who entered his residence, No. 18 State-street, during his temporary absence.

Yesterday morning, Michael Connell, of No. 172 Elizabeth-street, during a fracas in a liquor-store at Prince-street, fired three shots at Francis Morton, the bar-tender, none of which took effect. Connell escaped.

The next of the free course of scientific lectures for the people will be delivered at the Cooper Union this evening, by Prof. G. A. Barker of Yale College on "The Revelations of the Sun through the Spectroscope."

Henry N. Slack, cigar manufacturer, of No. 155 Ninth-avenue, was held for trial by Justice Ledwith, yesterday, on a charge of selling to a man named Michael Connors a package of sawdust made up as a package of tobacco.

An inquest was held yesterday, in the case of Charles Christian, of No. 11 Bowery, who was shot by an unknown ruffian on the night of the 12th of January last. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, yesterday reported that during the week ending 1st inst., 20,147 loads of ashes and rubbish were removed at a cost of $11,115 86. The cost of removing ice and snow during the same period was $5,383.

John Moorhead, alias Murphy, was brought before United States Commissioner Betts, yesterday, having been arrested by Col. Whitley's men on a charge of being a large dealer in counterfeit money. The prisoner was committed in default of $10,000 bail.

The passengers on the Thuringia, which arrived here yesterday, presented an address to Capt. J. Meyer and the officers of the ship, complimenting them on the manner in which they navigated the vessel during a tempestuous voyage across the Atlantic.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson will lecture at Steinway Hall, Tuesday evening. "What's to Hinder" will be given by her for the first time in this City. The proceeds will be donated to the Gettysburg Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Homestead.

The Jumel case was up again yesterday, but nothing of importance was elicited. Mrs. Phebe Ward, called in support of Henry Modine's testimony, swore to an entry in her family Bible made about 1813. The Bible, on being produced, was found to have been printed in 1817.

At the General Sessions, Part II, yesterday, the following persons were sentenced: Edgar Lewis, grand larceny, two years; William Delaney and John Mullany, grand larceny, four months; Thomas Rigney, burglary, six months; Patrick Byron, picking pockets, five years.

The case of Jacob Rosenzweig, the abortionist, convicted of procuring the death of Alice A. Bowlsby, was yesterday brought up on appeal before Recorder Hackett, on motion for discharge. After hearing District-Attorney Russell in opposition, the case was adjourned to next Thursday.

The association of graduates of the University Law School held their first meeting last evening. Several new members were admitted, and the following officers elected: President, Chauncey B. Ripley; Vice-President, H. M. Wallace; Treasurer, William Bartlett; Secretary, Elihu Root; Executive Committee, John H. Straban, Samuel D. Sewards, Edward Binsee, Willard Bartlett, and C. B. Ripley.

BROOKLYN.

Mark Twain delivered his lecture on the Sandwich Islands, last evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, before a large audience.

There will be a recommendation from the Fire Committee, at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen, for an addition of six new steam fire-engines and sixty men to the present force. The cost of this increase is not to exceed $86,000.

The breach of promise case of Bertha Steinfeld against Herman Levy was before Judge Thompson, in the City Court, Special Term, yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, and the hearing was adjourned till Monday.

Yesterday the police recovered from pawn-offices on Myrtle-avenue and Front-street, a considerable amount of property that had been left in pledge by David Dowd and Eugene Small, who were on Thursday arrested on charge of arson. The property is supposed to have been stolen by them.

Yesterday Ann McDermott and Rosannah Cavanagh, both residing at No. 304 Hamilton-avenue, got into an altercation. Mrs. McDermott retired, and arming herself with a wooden bar, struck Cavanagh on the head, fracturing the skull. Mrs. McDermott was locked up to await the result of Mrs. Cavanagh's injuries, which are pronounced dangerous.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Yesterday the Grand Jury found an indictment against Samuel C. Merritt, a member of the Westchester County Bar, for petty larceny in stealing money from the till of the Nelson-house bar.

A committee of citizens of Westchester County returned from Albany yesterday, after having appeared before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, and argued in favor of the passage of a bill compelling the New-Haven Railroad to reduce their fares from three cents to two during eight months of the year, and two and a half cents during the remaining four months.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new Pastor of the Reformed Church, Brighton Heights, Rev. Mr. Injard, will preach his first sermon in the church to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Hospital is about to be reopened under the auspices of all the churches of the county.

The body of a new-born child was found in a snow-bank at the corner of Grove and Seventeenth streets, Jersey City, last evening.

George J. Luxton, of Hoboken, was yesterday held in $3,000 bail, charged with forging a bond for $5,000. Mr. Luxton denies the charge.

Wm. J. Depuy, a Midland Railroad conductor, was fined $20, yesterday, for obstructing a Jersey City crossing with his train.

Robert H. Axford, a resident of Washington, yesterday hung himself to a rafter of his house by a clothes-line. No cause is known for the rash act.

A Pennsylvania and Central train collided at Elizabeth, yesterday, spilling the contents of a car loaded with corn on the track. No one was injured.

Henry W. Drayton, a well-known baker of Jersey City, was arraigned before the United States District Court at Trenton, yesterday, charged with smuggling. He pleaded not guilty.

The new pastor's house of Rev. Father Hennessy's church—St. Patrick's—in Jersey City, was opened Thursday night. The new church, in course of erection, is expected to cost $200,000.

James Sweeney, whose wife was found dead in their room, in a tenement-house called the Ship, in Provost-street, Jersey City, on Thursday, was yesterday arrested and held for examination before the Coroner next Monday.

The Hudson County members of the New-Jersey Legislature have had an interview with Col. Thomas Scott in reference to the payment of taxes in Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Col. Scott expressed his willingness to do what was right, and it is understood that a bill covering the ground will be introduced next week.

The real estate agents and dealers of Jersey City met last evening at the office of Mr. Howell, on Newark-avenue, to organize an association for the protection of their interests. Charles J. Roe was chosen Chairman, and Justice Firth, Secretary. It was agreed to organize under the title of "The Real Estate Agents' Association of Hudson County," and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday next, when the organization will be completed.

A mass-meeting of citizens and tax-payers was held in Odd-fellows' Hall, Hoboken, N. J., last night, to protest against the bill recently introduced into the Legislature by Assemblyman Lee to merge the offices of city collector and controller into that of a controller. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John McCloskey, and speeches were made by several citizens, and a committee was appointed to take measures to oppose the passage of the bill.

Yale College—Reunion of the New-York Alumni.

The alumni of Yale College residing in New-York and vicinity were handsomely entertained, last evening, at the residence of Hon. W. W. Phelps, in Madison-avenue, and the reunion was of an exceedingly pleasant character. Some 300 graduates of the university were in attendance during the evening. Rev. Dr. Porter, President of the college, and several of the professors were present, and among the alumni of this City the following may be named: Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Judges Pierrepont and Woodruff, Dr. Lindsley, Gen. J. J. Jackson, Gen. Dodge, and others.

The Rapid-Transit Mass-Meeting.

The members of the Rapid-transit Association met at No. 602 Sixth-avenue last evening, Mr. R. A. Witthaus presiding, to receive reports and make arrangements for the quick-transit mass-meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute on the 18th inst. The committee reported that Mr. Charles O'Conor had declined to act as chairman of the meeting, and that Judge Brady had been invited and would probably accept that office for the occasion. Several prominent citizens have been invited to address the meeting.

[Advertisement.]
Chapped hands and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Canada, for Liverpool.—W. C. Dayton, Jr., F. G. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ginders, James Lees, Henry H. Wilder, Henry McBlain, A. Coignard, John Leatham, Samuel Tuke, Capt. M. F. Pickering, Miss C. H. Bowers, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Fowler, Louis Lesser.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—Mr. Williamson, S. F. MacRaimon, Mr. Henkell, J. Edgell, F. Wild, J. C. Mullen, A. Feeran, Jno. Redfern, W. S. Redfern, Mrs. M. Scott, Miss E. Scott, W. H. Chapman, J. A. Taylor, Mr. Wasserman, D. C. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Watts, Capt. Watts, Miss Watts, Mr. Sampson, D. Rankin, R. J. Steen, Mrs. E. Steele, Miss E. C. McVicar, Mr. Salomon, Mr. Beaumont, B. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Burnside, 6 children and nurse, Master Burnside, M. Poivier, Mr. Birkett, Capt. Dollmer.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Miss Mary Burns; Miss Fanny Nenar, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stephens, Mr. Wilkins, Aug. Delacroix, E. Bredarf, Mazario Salazar, E. Cobbley, Mr. Summersfield, Mr. Brotherhood, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Sweeny, Robt. Mitchell, Wm. Laidlaw, Miss Edith Orford.

In steam-ship Greece, from Liverpool.—Rev. C. C. Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Blackmore, A. Harris, A. B. Wade, A. S. Barker, Mrs. E. A. Worrell, L. H. Gage, T. H. Stripp, Capt. G. Mitchell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....7:02 | Sun sets....5:26 | Moon sets....4:48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook....4:36 | Gov. Island....5:24 | Hell Gate....6:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ships Palm Tree, (Br.,) Bayley, London, H. Sweetland & Co.; West Ridge, (Br.,) Walland, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks.

Barks Augustine Kobbe, Carver, Havre, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Gratitude, (Br.,) Craig, Anjier for orders, Fred Spring & Co.

Schrs. D. W. Saunders, Smith, Nassau, N. P., Montell & Bartow; East Wind, Dowling, Cape Haytien, A. S. & W. G. Lewis; G. F. Day, McBride, St. Pierre, &c., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Hannah Conner, King, Port Antonio, B. J. Wenberg; Addie Wessels, Thompson, Bluefields, &c., G. Wessels; O. M. Marrett, Reed, Port Spain for orders, B. J. Wenberg; E. A. De Hart, Pinkham, Baracoa; Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lockhead Liverpool Jan. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 16 cabin and 193 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 3, lat. 43, 13, lon. 52 30, passed a brig-rigged steamer (supposed Siberia) bound E; 4th, lat. 43 19, long. 56 54 passed a brig-rigged steamer (supposed Hamburg) bound E.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Jan. 29, and Key West Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. W. Mallory & Co. Jan. 30, lat. 27 45, lon. 90 44, passed schr. Adeline Elwood, hence for Galveston; 31st, lat. 26 06, lon. 86 15, passed steamship San Jacinto, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Galveston; Feb. 1, lat. 25 06, lon. 84 04, passed steam-ship Emily B. Souder, hence for New-Orleans; 5th, 45 miles S. S. W. from Hatteras, passed steam-ship Alhambra, bound S.; 6th, lat. 38 15, lon. 74 35, passed steam-ship Ariadne, hence for Galveston; same day, 8 miles N. N. E. from Five Fathom Bank Light-ship, passed brig Emulation, (Br.,) from Yokohama, for New-York, 143 ds. out.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Jan. 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Jan. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Jan. 31, lat. 49 20, lon. 33, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 51 24, lon. 13 50, passed a White Star steamer bound E; Feb. 4, lat. 43 56, lon. 55, passed an Anchor steamer bound E. The P. brings 41 cabin and 206 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Trieste Dec. 30, Messina Jan. 3, Palermo 5th, Valencia 14th, Malaga 17th, Gibraltar 19th, and St. Michaels 24th, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Kathleen Mary, (Br.,) Holman, London Jan. 1, and Dartmouth 15th, with mdse. to H. S. Sweetland & Co.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship United States, Davis, Fall River.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Crossman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Edgar, Brown, of and 7 ds. from Yarmouth, N. S., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Anchored off Sandy Hook for orders, and was ordered to Savannah.

Bark Wilhelm Voss, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Liverpool 68 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Bark Luis Gambraso, (Ital.,) Gurvasio, San Domingo City 25 ds., with mdse. to F. Marques & Co.

Brig Lily, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ryan, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son. Jan. 27, lat. 25, lon. 80, spoke schr. C. B. Hill, from New-Orleans, for Boston.

Schr. Laura H. Jones, (of Brooksville,) Cousins, New-Smyrna, Fla., 11 ds., with live oak for the Navy-yard—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Bark Apola, (Span.,) Peres, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to Latasa & Co.

Bark Richard Pearse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Bartaby, Milk River, Ja., 17 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels. Sld. in co. with brig Juliet C. Clark, for New-York, and Mariposa, for Philadelphia; left no vessels.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Mount, Brazos, Santiago 18 ds., with hides and wool to order.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to William Bird.

Schr. S. P. Hall, Chapman, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell.

Schr. Samuel Castner, Wilson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. G. R. Mowry, Baker, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Nellie Brown, Nash, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, Andrews, Providence.

Schr. White Rock, Rafferty, Southport.

Schr. Marion Draper, Meady, Providence.

Schr. Hyne, Haskell, New-London.

Schr. Pioneer, Barker, Boston.

WIND—Sundown, fresh N. E.; raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—Arr. steamers Siberia, from Liverpool; Flag, from Charleston; Achilles, from Baltimore; barks Abella, from Baltimore; Johannes & Emelie, from Gottenburg; Oder, from Turk's Island; brigs Pitho, from Malaga; Lizzie J. Bigelow, from Surinam; Timothy Field, from Hoboken; schrs. Emeline, from St. Maro; Lucy Holmes, from Miragoane; Daniel Pierson, from Savannah.

Foreign Ports.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 6.—Sld. Feb. 4, steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, New-York, via Havana.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Arr. bark Herbert, from Galveston, Dec. 12; Seraphina, from Savannah, Jan. 8.

NORTH-WESTERN
National Insurance Company
OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.
HON. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, President.
E. D. HOLTON, Vice-Pres't. F. H. WHIPP, Sec'y.
STATEMENT JAN. 15, 1873.

Subscribed Capital	$500,000 00
Cash Capital	292,500 00
Surplus	90,785 36
Total	$383,285 36
Unadjusted Losses and Other Claims	$21,750 00
Total Liabilities, Including Reinsurance	$90,251 11

T. J. Temple, Agent, 163 Broadway.

JAS. G. DARLING, Pres't. A. P. SCHARFF, Sec'y.
CITIZENS'
Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Gross Assets, Jan. 1, 1873	325,428 30
Total Liabilities, Including Reinsurance	$82,071 91

T. J. Temple, Manager, 163 Broadway.

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No. 50 BROAD-ST., (Rooms 12, 13, 14,) NEW-YORK.
Post-Office Box No. 6,865.
The following parties have this instrument in use, viz.:
J. C. Hoe & Co., No. [illegible] Liberty-place, New-York.
Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, corner 19th-st., New-York.
Enoch Morgan's Sons, No. 20 Park-place, New-York.
Garner & Co., corner Worth and Church sts., New-York.
Thomson & Clark, No. 3 South William-st., New-York.
Moore, Jenkins & Co., corner West Broadway and Franklin-st., New-York.
P. Dater & Co., No. 111 Wall-st., New-York.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Broadway, corner [illegible], New-York.
Ætna Insurance Company, [illegible], New-York.
New-York Gas-light Company, Nos. 157 and 159 Hester-st., New-York.
Daniel W. Richards & Co., No. 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
William D. Andrews & Brother, No. 414 Water-st., New-York.
Howard & Morse, No. 46 Fulton-st., New-York.
John J. McCrum, corner Elm and Walker sts., New-York.
James L. Libby, No. 30 Centre-st., New-York.
Newman & Capron, corner Broadway and 28th-st., New-York.
American Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.
[illegible], N. Y.
Lake Erie Iron Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Switt's Iron and Steel Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Philips & Jordan, Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. H. Andrews & Co., corner State and Monroe sts., Chicago, Ill.
Charlottesville Woolen Mills, Charlottesville, Va.
And various others.
The First Premium (a silver medal) was awarded this instrument at the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition for 1872, as being the "Best Telegraphic Instrument for private use."

BY AUTHORITY
Of a Special Act of the Legislature of Kentucky,
THE TRUSTEES ANNOUNCE THE
THIRD
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,
To be given in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873,
On which occasion
TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS,
Aggregating a vast total of
$500,000 CURRENCY,
will be distributed by lot to patrons of the Concert as follows:
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each [illegible]
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each [illegible]
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each [illegible]
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each [illegible]
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each [illegible]
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each [illegible]
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each [illegible]
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash $500,000
To provide means for this magnificent Concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS ONLY will be issued.
Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; [illegible]
The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT, [illegible] PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, [illegible]
The management of this undertaking has been committed by the Trustees to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Concert should be addressed.
R. T. DURRETT, [illegible]
W. N. HALDEMAN, [illegible]
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.
Orders for tickets, or applications for agencies, circulars, information, &c., will receive prompt attention when addressed to
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library Kentucky.
All applications for tickets or circulars must be made to THOS. H. HAYS & CO., General Depot of Supply, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

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Are you ill? Have you been taking poison? Patent Medicine? Bitters? Or other drugs? No wonder you are sick! Now, if you will read that new first-class, independent monthly, THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, it will tell you what to do to recover health —and to keep it— without [illegible] any kind. [illegible] by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.